

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 181

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CITY COUNCIL

Business Considered By The People's Representatives.

The city council met in adjourned session last night, Mayor Kyte and all councilmen but Jerrell present. Councilman Jerrell was reported sick. Business as follows transacted.

Under the call of committees Brett-hauer reported the Board of Public Safety had granted Policeman Otis Lane thirty days leave of absence and directed Merchant Policeman Serce-back to do extra duty for which he is to be paid \$10 extra per month. Report approved.

Brethauer reported that electric light wires were down on west Brown street Monday night and that it was with difficulty that a lineman was found to look after them.

Weaver reported that the special sewer committee had gone over the conditions in the Second ward and had advised with Engineer Church, of the B. & O. S-W., who visited with the committee the district that overflows. Jackson also spoke for the committee. The committee recommended that an overflow sewer be constructed from the intersection of Third and Pine streets south to the B. & O. S-W. right-of-way and then west along the railroad right-of-way beyond the city limits. The B. & O. S-W. would be required to bear a part of the expense. The committee was given more time to consider the sewer question and the city attorney was added to the committee.

City attorney reported that he would report on the Brown street sewer contract at next council meeting.

A remonstrance against the curb and gutter improvement on west Second street, west of Poplar, was read by the clerk. This was signed by quite a number of the owners of property affected, but whether the remonstrators represent fifty per cent. of the unimproved parts of said street the council was unable to determine without investigation. Action was deferred two weeks and in the meantime the engineer will prepare to report to council.

The clerk reported that the owners of property affected by the opening of Carter street had been notified to move back their fences to the new street line.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

First Nat. Bank, interest	\$ 36 50
Peter Forway, garbage	150 00
Loan & Trust Co., interest	36 67
Mrs. Constance	6 00
John Grimes, plumbing	2 50
Water Company	12 50
Carl Moritz, prisoner Ex.	3 45
Henry Cook, labor	6 30
Wm. Aufenberg, labor	16 05
Squire Wilson, labor	9 90
Jno. Reynolds, labor	15 90
Theo. Droege, labor	6 75
J. F. Sierp, St. Com.	18 00
James DeGolyer, grading	26 25
W. A. Misch, repair work	2 50
Mrs. A. W. Mills, cement	5 60
Albert Jennings, inspector	18 00
Union Hdw. Co., repairs	45
Union Hdw. Co., supplies	95
W. C. Bevins, plumbing, etc.	4 60
Kessler Hdw. Co., supplies	8 75
Sey. Mfg. Co., stakes	1 20
Volunteer Firemen	1 50
Henry Heintz, inspector	18 00
Mrs. Anna Heuser, meals	13 20

Jackson reported the "fly ordinance" prepared and handed him by Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health. This ordinance would require the covering of animal manure, garbage, cess pools, or any other fly breeding material. Copies of the ordinance are being sent to all cities in the state.

The ordinance prohibiting bicycles on sidewalks, or to run wheelbarrows, push carts, etc., on any sidewalks of the city was put on the second reading. The ordinance also provides that alarm bells be put on bicycles and that they be provided with lamps when run after night.

On motion of Brethauer the salary ordinance was postponed thirty days. The time was afterwards made four weeks at the suggestion of Ahlert.

Bids for putting in a sewer on Car-

ter and Laurel streets were opened. J. F. Tunley made a bid to build the sewer according to plans and specifications for \$384. The bid of DeGolyer & Welsh was \$400. The original estimated cost was \$356, but the engineer spoke of a change made and raised his estimate to \$386. Mr. DeGolyer was present and said that both bids were illegal because they were above the original estimate, but the city attorney held otherwise. The contract was awarded to J. F. Tunley at his bid.

Brethauer offered a resolution which provided that the Water Company put a hydrant at the intersection of Laurel and Pine streets. Action on resolution was postponed two weeks.

A resolution was adopted instructing the city clerk to draw warrants to pay off the city's floating debt, \$3,000 to the First National Bank, \$3,000 to the Seymour National Bank and \$4,000 to the Jackson County Loan and Trust Company.

The matter of repairing crossings at Seventh and Chestnut and Bruce and Walnut was referred to Jackson, Robertson and the Engineer with power to act.

Council adjourned at 9:30.

DIED.

FORSYTHE.—Mrs. Margaret Forsythe died about 7:10 this morning at the home of her son-in-law, Gatch Wheaton, at 314 N. Ewing street. Age 86 years, 11 months and 27 days. She had been very feeble for some time and for the past two years had been almost helpless. About two weeks ago she was stricken with paralysis which affected mainly her right side. A second stroke came Monday and she was unconscious after that time. She was born in Scott county, near Lexington, on July 10, 1822, and would have been 87 years old next Saturday. Most of her life was spent in Seymour. She leaves four children, two sons and two daughters, Martin, of Pueblo, Colo.; Charles, of Indianapolis; Mrs. J. H. Marsh, of Covington, Ky.; and Mrs. Wheaton, of this city. Announcement of the funeral will be made after her daughter at Covington has been heard from.

MARRIED.

CAREY-KRUWELL.

Tuesday evening, July 6, Jacob A. Carey, of Olean, New York, and Mrs. Mary C. Kruehl, of Indianapolis, were united in marriage by Rev. Joseph C. Swift, pastor of the Unity Methodist church, Indianapolis, at the home of the minister. Mrs. Carey formerly resided in this city but went to Indianapolis eight years ago. The bride and groom were accompanied to the home of the minister by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kopp. Mrs. Kopp was a former Seymour girl who was married only six weeks ago. She will be remembered as Ida L. Moore.

Funeral Notice.

All B. R. T. members and Railroad men are requested to meet at the B. R. T. Hall, 9:15 a. m., tomorrow for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. Chas. Scanlon, which will occur at the residence at Mr. E. C. Bollinger at 10 a. m.

CARROLL BUSH, Master.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank our neighbors and friends for their kindness during the death and burial of our father, G. H. Kreinhagen.

THE FAMILY.

A special train bearing officials of the New York Central and other lines went south over the Pennsylvania the first of this week. The train consisted of a baggage car and day coach of the Pennsylvania line, and two coaches from the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the New York Central lines respectively.

Brownstown sent a big delegation here Monday and quite a number remained until Tuesday morning. Seymour should return the compliment and send down a big crowd to the reunion and home-coming August 26 and 27.

Frank Kerkhof, 5 N Chestnut street for ice cream, fruits and cigars. j7-10d.

PERSONAL.

J. M. Gardner was here from Bedford Monday.

Alex Bollinger made a business trip east this morning.

Barney Lahrman was here from Medora Monday evening.

Charles Phelan is here from Louisville to spend his vacation.

Attorney Frank E. Gilkinson came up from Shoals this morning.

James Young was here from Bedford Sunday evening and Monday.

Squire William Daily came up from Brownstown this morning on business.

County Commissioner Samuel Carr was here from Medora Tuesday morning.

Clyde Benton was here from Brownstown a short time this morning between trains.

Glenn Empson, of Medora, was here Monday evening and remained over night.

Miss Ruby Reynolds is here from Brazil, the guest of her cousin, Miss Rachel Barbour.

Dr. Osterman returned on the nine o'clock train this morning from a trip west on the B. & O. S-W.

Otis Hays, of Pleasant Grove, attended the military jubilee here Monday and remained in the city Tuesday.

Prof. J. A. Linke was here this morning on his way to Brownstown. He will move his family to Seymour in the near future.

Misses Elizabeth Meyer and Mayme Quinn, of Louisville, who have been visiting relatives and friends here for a few days, have returned home.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Washburn were here from Waldron, Shelby county, Sunday evening and remained over till Monday to attend the celebration.

Mrs. Ernest Wareing and son, who were here to spend the Fourth with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Matlock, and other relatives, returned home Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Warner were here from Salem Sunday the guests of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Bifford Cunningham, and remained here to attend the jubilee.

J. M. Clark, former agent for the Southern Indiana at this place, was here the first of the week greeting old friends. He is now engaged in the coal business at Lafayette.

Miss Mary McHalle, of Stilesville, and Miss Bess Boggess, of Macon, Miss., are expected here this evening to be the guest of their aunt, Mrs. J. F. Shiel, of E. Second street, for a few days.

Mr. Ben Lunnenberg, Miss Helen Eisasser and Miss Emma Overberg returned to Cincinnati yesterday, after several days' visit with their cousin, Miss Albertine Bruengger, and other relatives.

Geo. A. Clark left Tuesday for Indianapolis, where he joined the Elks special for Los Angeles, Cal., where the national meeting of the Elks will be held. On the return trip they will visit the Exposition at Seattle.

Mrs. J. M. Widener has returned from Cincinnati where her husband has been confined in the Seaton hospital for some time. Mr. Widener accompanied her home and is reported to be getting along very nicely.

Charles Sullivan, of Clifford, fence-farmer on the Pennsylvania line, was in the city this morning. Mr. Sullivan is a half brother of B. L. Butler, agent at Greenwood, and who was formerly ticket agent at Seymour.

Remains Arrive.

The remains of Chas. T. Scanlon arrived this morning from Adams, N. D. As previously announced he died at that place July 3. He was born Aug. 22, 1880, and was 28 years, 10 months and 12 days of age at the time of his death. He spent most of his life in Seymour. He was a member of the 161st Indiana regiment, receiving his discharge in 1899. Since that time he had been railroad, part of the time for the B. & O. S-W. but for the past six years in the west and north-west. He was only sick a few days. He had just gone to Adams to take charge of a threshing engine for 60 days, as he had done last season. In getting the outfit ready he had a severe sun stroke which caused his death. He was a member of the B. R. T. No. 207, of Seymour, in good standing.

The funeral will take place from the home of his sister, Mrs. E. C. Bollinger, Thursday-morning at 10 o'clock in charge of the B. R. T. Burial at Riverview.

In a general fight at a platform dance at Foley, W. Va., John Justice of Ashland, Ky., was shot and killed and William Crispin probably fatally wounded. Two other men were struck by bullets. More than one hundred shots were fired.

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

CONTRACT LET

Ahlbrand Factory Will be Erected by Home People.

The plans for the new Ahlbrand carriage factory have been completed and the contract for the erection of the building has been let to G. Taskey & Son, of this city. The main building will be four stories and will be built of Jackson county brick. It will have a sixty foot front on Laurel street and extend back two hundred feet, making a floor space of 45,000 square feet. There will also be an engine room at the southeast corner extending toward the Pennsylvania railroad which will be 30x34 feet. The loading platform will be 15x66 feet. There will also be a paint shop 20x20 feet, making a total floor space of more than 50,000 square feet. Everything will be modern and up-to-date. The factory will be equipped with an automatic sprinkling apparatus throughout and the building will be heated by steam. The company is putting in its own switch and will have the loading platform built on a level with the bottom of the car. The elevator and stairway will be erected in a shaft outside the main building and the whole will be protected with fireproof doors.

The first floor will be built about four feet below the grade in order to bring the second floor up to a level with the bottom of the cars for convenience in loading and unloading vehicles and materials. The basement will be used for the woodworking shop, blacksmith shop, wheel and tire room, shaft ironing department and stock room. The second floor or main floor will be used as an upholstering department, setting up room and crating department. The offices and the sales room will also be on this floor. The third floor will be used as a gear painting room and partly as a show room. The fourth floor will contain the body paint shop. The work of excavation was begun last Monday and the building is to be completed and in operation by the first of October. The basement will have a concrete floor and the walls will be concrete up to the grade level. The work has been delayed some this week on account of rain but a force of teams and men have already been engaged to go to work again tomorrow morning if the weather is fine and it is hoped that the work of laying the brick will begin before the end of next week. Already some 75,000 brick have been cleaned at the old factory site and these will be moved to the new location as rapidly as possible. Only a few more days will be required in excavating for the basement. The work will be pushed from the first but not at the expense of careful and skillful workmanship and the intention will be to erect the building complete during the next twelve weeks.

Rainfall This Week.

Robert Blair, the official weather reporter, gives us a very damp Fourth of July report for a beginner and unless he can make it up next year there are about 7,500 people in Seymour who will be ready to look about for a man who will agree to furnish weather more to their liking. For example he reports a rainfall of 1.53 inches from noon Monday till noon Tuesday and .59 of an inch from noon Tuesday till noon today making a total of 2.12 inches during the forty-eight hours. If we had been given this sort of a report sometime in August it would have been different and the weather man would have had our thanks but to almost entirely ruin a good Fourth of July program seems out of reason.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.
Miss Louise Bailly.
Miss Della Dodds.
Mrs. Bessie Houlard.
Mrs. Anna E. Stiveson.

GENTS.
L. D. Day.
Leonard Fisher.
Mr. Anton Kuehn.
Mr. J. J. Price.
Mr. Emil Stallter.
WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, July 5, 1909.

Taken To Reform School.

The two New Albany boys who passed through Seymour a week ago with a horse and buggy they had stolen from the hitch rack in Columbus, are now at the Reform School for boys at Plainfield. They pleaded guilty when taken back to Columbus.

Compliments Committee.

W. L. Johnson received today a letter from W. G. Irwin, of Columbus, vice-president of the I. C. & S. Traction Company, which is thoroughly appreciated. Being connected with the traction line Mr. Irwin had occasion to acquaint himself with the arrangements for the celebration and jubilee here Monday in order to be prepared to take care of the people who would come over his line. He found that everything had been so well done that he congratulates the committee on the systematic arrangements, the perfect organization made and the thorough advertisement. Besides that, knowing that the committee would probably be confronted by a deficit on account of the rain, he sent along a nice contribution to help defray expenses, which is especially appreciated, coming as it does from a resident of a neighboring city.

Missionary Society.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist church will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Newby just west of the city tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. There will be a conveyance leaving the city library at 2:15 for all who care to go out. There will be plenty of room for everybody. Mr. and Mrs. Newby live the second house west of the band saw mill.

Picnic Postponed.

The annual picnic of the Evangelical Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church, which was to have been held at Mineral springs Thursday afternoon and evening, has been postponed on account of the inclement weather and another date will be announced later. Members of the society may confer a favor on their friends by notifying them of the change.

Simple Truth.

You can only do clean washing with clean soap. You know that cocoanut oil, borax and naphtha are natural cleansers and sterilizers and that they can't harm fabrics. Easy Task soap is the only one that combines these scientific, and for that reason it cuts washday work in two and does the work better than it ever has been done. Ten cents to test it; money back quickly if it isn't what is claimed for it.

Funeral.

The funeral of G. H. Kreinhagen, father of B. & O. S-W. ticket agent, Thomas Kreinhagen, occurred at the residence at 315 W. Fourth street Tuesday morning at ten o'clock and was conducted by Rev. H. H. Allen, pastor of the First Methodist church. Quite a number of the friends of the family and relatives were in attendance.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Charles Francis Barker, for many years the world's checker champion, is dead at Boston.

Billy Papke has signed articles for a ten-round match with Jim Flynn of Colorado, at Los Angeles, July 17.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Cambria Forge company of Johnstown, Pa., entailing a loss estimated at \$70,000.

Edward Payson Weston, the ocean-to-ocean pedestrian, arrived in Reno, 244 miles from San Francisco, this morning.

Alarming flood conditions are reported both northeast and northwest of Chillicothe, Mo., on the forks of the Grand river.

George W. Wickersham, attorney general of the United States, will address the Kentucky State Bar association at Paducah tonight.

The Indiana State Republican Editorial association will hold its annual midsummer outing at South Bend and Benton Harbor, July 28-31.

Some protests are being voiced by the London newspapers and in parliament against what is characterized as unwarrantable interference by Great Britain and Russia in Persian domestic affairs.

In a petition charging her husband with extreme cruelty toward her, Congressman James M. Cox of the Third Ohio congressional district, has been made defendant in a divorce suit filed by his wife.

Asserting that the workrooms were not sufficiently ventilated, fifty weavers employed in the Meridian (Miss.) cotton mills walked out when the management refused a request that the windows be kept open.

NICKEL TONIGHT

"Love and Law"

THIS IS A GOOD ONE

SONG:

"LAST NIGHT"

By Miss Helen Downs.

Outing of Editors.

The annual mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association will be at South Bend and Benton Harbor, Mich., July 28 to 31. The association accepted an invitation from the South Bend Chamber of Commerce to visit that city and enjoy the hospitality of the South Bend people. Preparations are being made there to show the newspaper men and their wives many courtesies. A trip in automobiles and several side trips on traction lines will be features of the stay there. South Bend is a very interesting city in itself to see, some of the industries there being the greatest of their kind in the world. F. A. Miller, editor of the South Bend Tribune, is in charge of the arrangements there. The trip from South Bend to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., will be by traction line. Benton Harbor is a noted summer resort on the shore of Lake Michigan and the stay there is sure to prove very delightful. The indications are that the attendance of editors will be good. Official notices are being sent out by the secretary of the Association, A. M. Willoughby, of Greensburg.

8 Maps Left.

This is all we have out of 500 sets. Isn't that a strong argument as to their value? In our window a full set of the six pages is being displayed. There are maps of Indiana, United States, the World, Panama Canal, our island possessions, pictures of Indiana's governors, U. S. presidents, rulers of the world, flags of all countries, population of every city and hamlet in Indiana, besides a big lot of other useful information. The maps are printed on three big sheets, tinned at the top ready to hang in your office or home for reference. We want to dispose of the 8 sets still on hand at once and they are a bargain at the price.

Tent Meeting.

The tent meeting under the direction of the Jackson County Holiness Association will begin Thursday evening in the city park.

The association has secured the services of Rev. Geo. Church of Indianapolis and Mrs. D. A. Brewer, of Whiteland, Ind. Both of these evangelists, God has wonderfully used in presenting His word. Don't fail to hear them. Rev. J. F. Harvey will lead the song service. The meeting is interdenominational. Everybody is invited.

Notice to Contractors.

The undersigned trustees of the German Lutheran Immanuel congregation of Seymour, Indiana, will receive bids at the office of the Union Hardware Company on or before the 17th day of July, 1909, for repairing and painting of said church building tower.

JOHN H. KAMMAN

GEORGE BREITFIELD

GEORGE HALLAW

j7-13 Trustees.

New Building and Loan Association.

Just a little money invested each week in the New Building and Loan Association will accumulate, in a short time, to a large sum. Investigate our plan.

Full information at the office of HARRY M. MILLER, Secretary.

j14tdtf

Threshing Delayed.

Owing to the heavy rain since Monday noon wheat threshing has been delayed. It is probable that there will be no threshing in this vicinity until next week. The rain has helped the growing corn wonderfully.

Mid-Summer Suit Sale.

Suits for \$20, \$23 and \$25, worth up to \$32. All wool goods, fit and workmanship guaranteed. Seiarra Bros., 4 S. Chestnut, Seymour. j7dwtff

Vagaries of a Cold.

In winter cold may settle in the bowels. In the summer it may give you colic or summer complaint. But don't fear appendicitis or inflammation of the bowels. At the first pain or cramp take Perry Davis' Painkiller in warm water and relief will come at once. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'. A large 35c. size as well as the 50c. size.

OF COURSE THE

AIR DOME

is closed on rainy nights BUT will continue giving its big two hour performance for 10 Cents on each clear night.

Three Good Reasons

Why you should trade with us: 1st—Our first consideration is quality. 2nd—Prescription work is our specialty. 3rd—Our stock of drugs and sundries is complete. Our Soda Water is Right. Try It.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Registered Pharmacists

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"HIS DUTY" and "ERADICATING AUNT"

Illustrated Song:

"It's Always Nice Weather Indoors"

By Miss Mildred Adams

Will a high tax on stockings shorten the hose or raise the price?

Some people are always demanding justice. If they got it once, it might leave them in a bad way.

If Mr. Roosevelt doesn't tame a wild rhinoceros some day and ride the animal triumphantly into camp we miss our guess.

Somebody has revived the question, is marriage a failure? But what's the use? People are going to get married, anyway.

While we are condemning the man who rocks the boat, why not include the nervous woman who trails her hand in the water?

There are people who refuse to believe that the white race has been disgraced because a colored man has won the pugilistic championship.

The Methodist ministers are asking, "Can the stenographer lead a Christian life?" She can and does—with the exception, perhaps, of the gum habit.

The truth is the hats only look like peach baskets; if they really were peach baskets they could be bought for 11 cents a dozen, instead of costing an average of \$15.33 each.

George Gould denies the truth of the report that he intends to retire from business. He continues to have some important interests which Mr. Harriman has not taken over.

Roosevelt says the Germans have made astounding progress in East Africa. We earnestly hope this enthusiastic statement may not strain our relations with Great Britain.

Emperor William of Germany is a grandfather and in his fifty-first year. We hope his critics will do him the justice now to admit that youthful impetuosity is not one of his failings.

When the navy order to remove figureheads was promulgated, a number of rear admirals had a bad quarter of an hour, until they learned that the order applied to ships, and not to men.

Men are at last recovering a few of their rights. A Virginia judge has decided that a woman who breaks an engagement must return the ring. This should have a tendency to make girls more constant.

Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago fears the worst when Roosevelt puts on the boxing gloves with the fever microbes. A match of that sort, however, might be avoided by sending a crier in advance to tell the swamp mosquitoes who is coming.

The will of the late Earl of Leicester, recently admitted to probate, contained several pages devoted to denunciation of extravagance at funerals. The earl wished his burial to be simple and inexpensive, notwithstanding the fact that he left a fortune of a million pounds sterling. If the nobility continues to set the example, the ordinary Englishman and Irishman may abandon his foolish expenditures at funerals and the excellent practice may in time spread to America.

Englishmen have lately been making comments on the discovery that American college students are taller than their fathers and grandfathers. The secretary of the anthropometrical committee of the British Association says that a similar increase in stature has been noted among the aristocracy and landed gentry of England. The artisan class, or the skilled workers, are holding their own; the laborers are decreasing in stature, but increasing in numbers more rapidly than the other two classes. These conclusions conform to the findings of a commission on physical deterioration of the race, which made an investigation in the factory towns of England a few years ago.

How far do you walk in a day? Not in the street, not even outdoors, but in your house or place of business? It is a safe bet that few busy persons could come within a mile of telling. The manager of one of the largest hotels in New York decided, some time ago, to find exactly how much indoor walking he did, so he bought a pedometer and carried it with him on his daily rounds. He seldom walks up or down a stairway, using the elevators for perpendicular travel, but he does visit every part of his building at least once a day. The pedometer experiment convinced him after a week's trial that his walking about the hotel alone amounted to from eight to eleven miles a day. Now let some active housekeeper who does part of her own work apply the same test. How many miles a day would her little clock register?

In most American towns and cities the high school is the pride of the school committee. It has the best building and the most highly paid teachers. It receives, in many cases, a disproportionate share of the school appropriation, at the expense of the lower schools. In view of its cost the high school should be a successful

powerful institution, but there are grave reasons to doubt whether it is "making good." One trouble seems to be that it has ceased to fulfill, even to try to fulfill, its function as the head of a common school system, and has become instead a preparatory school for pupils who are fitting for college. To be sure, most high schools have different courses for those who are going to college and for those who are "going to work." But the teachers, even if unconsciously, adapt their classroom methods to the requirements of college entrance examinations. The majority of pupils are in some measure sacrificed to the artificial ideals imposed on the few by college standards. It is right for the public to give free preparation for college; in the ideal state all education is free, even to the final work for doctorate degrees. Money enough is spent on the schools to do all this, but it is doubtful if it is spent wisely. The solution seems to be for the public schools to build up a solid system from primary grade to high school, and then say to the universities, "Adapt your requirements to fit our best boys and girls." Some state universities do meet the high school on its own ground, but they are influenced unduly by their great endowed rivals. If the university system were founded on a satisfactory public-school system, on the bedrock of popular education, not only would the high schools be sounder, but the universities themselves would be more vital and effective.

The medical world and the world of philanthropy are arrayed against the bacillus of tuberculosis in more compact formation than ever before. The conquest of "the Great White Plague" is strenuously urged, and to that end the whole arsenal of science, provided by liberal contributions and directed by practical skill, is launched against the microbe that is believed to be the prime cause of consumption. In the newspaper and magazine articles prompted by the current agitation the terror of the disease-bacillus is proclaimed until the belief is quite general, among the laity, at least, that its entrance to the body is the signal for a long fight with wasting disease. It will perhaps relieve the fears of some who imagine that they have been exposed to infection to know that the microscopic destroyer does not have it all his own way even after he has gained entrance to the citadel of the lungs or other organs subject to tuberculosis infection. Nature has provided the human body with good natural defenses. Good medical authority says it is an actual fact that probably eight-tenths of the human race have had tuberculosis to some extent and recovered from it without knowing anything about it. To resist the disease-germ every drop of blood and every fluid in or secreted by the tissues is loaded with living germicides; the mucous of the nose and throat protects their surfaces. After gaining a lodgment, the disease bacillus is almost certain to be attacked and killed by the germicides or carried into the stomach and destroyed by the digestive acids. If it escapes to the intestines, it is attacked even more viciously by the alkaline digestion. It is only an occasional bacillus of peculiar toughness that is able to penetrate the walls of the intestines and establish a foothold from which he can proceed to destroy the tissues. The fact that he is so vulnerable to attack may lift a load of anxiety.

Memory of Idiot Boy.
An extraordinary case of memory in a 10-year-old idiot boy was presented at the last meeting of the Vienna Psychological and Neurological Society, the New York Sun says.

Without a moment's hesitation he could tell the day of the week of any date mentioned, also the name, day and the date of the movable feasts in any year. He answered immediately and accurately such questions as "What day was June 14, 1808?" "When is Ash Wednesday, 1917?" "How long is the carnival of 1924?" "When is Easter, 1929?" His answers were given without hesitation and were invariably correct.

Curiously enough, his range of memory was bounded sharply by the years 2000 and 200 A. D. Before the first named year or after the last he knew nothing of the calendar at all. The boy is the son of an army officer, now dead. Asked how he could give so promptly the day of the week of any date in a thousand years he replied by giving one of the existing formulas for such matters, which he appeared to have learned out of an almanac.

The director of the asylum where the boy is an inmate said it was easily ascertained that he made no use at all of such formulas. These formulas would not aid him in giving dates of the movable feasts, and moreover, they apply equally to the years before and after 2000 A. D.

It would appear that the boy's knowledge must be based in some way upon memorized material.

Poor Chap!

Gunner—Poor henpecked man! His wife nags him to death.

Guyer—Yes, and to think how sweet she was when they were married. Said she wanted "to have and to hold" him forever.

Gunner—H'm. Looks like she wanted "to have and to scold him" forever.

The fight in a man is usually the poorest part about him.

You're guilty if you get into a law-suit, however it comes out.

Wheat and Corn

A significant but generally unnoticed fact appears in connection with the cereal crops of the United States. During the last quarter of a century the wheat crop of the country has increased practically 40 per cent, from an average of about 465,000,000 bushels a year for the term 1880 to 1884 to an average of about 640,000,000 bushels a year for the term 1904 to 1908.

During the same period the corn crop of the country has increased practically 67 per cent, from about 1,650,000,000 for the average of the term 1880 to 1884 to about 2,670,000,000 for the term 1904 to 1908. This is an increase of over 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn a year, compared with an increase of 185,000,000 bushels of wheat. The increase in the American corn crop almost equals the increase in the wheat crop of the entire world.

There is no difficulty in accounting for the situation. The demand for wheat increases. There is greater total demand and greater individual demand. Almost from year to year food becomes an increasingly important food substance and undoubtedly the number of those who use corn meal lessens almost from year to year.

There lies the explanation. The use of wheat flour is practically limited to human beings. There is no secondary process by which it is transformed into substances of very much greater money value. Corn stands in a different case. A bushel of corn, as corn, has certain value. Fed to horses, cattle or hogs its value is increased. It becomes horseflesh, beef or pork. In the case of cows it acquires an even greater value through transformation into milk, butter and cheese.

The same factor appears in the production of oats and barley. They have secondary uses by which their value is materially increased. In 30 years our barley crop has increased fourfold, compared with about 40 per cent in the wheat crop, and the oats crop has practically doubled. It is true that wheat is converted into flour and flour into bread, pastry and other food substances, but these processes only increase its ultimate cost to the consumer.

The conversion of wheat into flour adds little to its price. A barrel of flour represents about four and three-quarters bushels of wheat. The census of 1905 gives the then average price of wheat as 92 cents a bushel. At that rate the wheat required for a barrel of flour would be worth \$4.37. The average price of flour at that time was \$4.62 a barrel. The total value of the wheat used that year by 7685 merchant mills was \$456,306,503, and the total value of the flour produced from that wheat was \$480,258,514.

It is all a simple business proposition. The pioneer farmer raised wheat on cheap frontier land because it is a cash crop with quick returns. As the line of settlement advances, the tendency of those behind the line is to limit their wheat planting, to raise horses, cattle and hogs, and to raise corn to feed the animals, for the very simple reason that there is more profit in doing so than in merely raising wheat.

For the plain reason of greater profits to the producer, a generation has seen our corn crop increased by more than 1,000,000,000 bushels a year, while the wheat output has increased by less than 200,000,000 bushels a year.

DIET FOR DROWSINESS.

Attacks of Sleepiness—Often Result of Owlish Habits.

Sleepiness is a normal and healthy condition when it occurs at the usual bedtime and when not extreme and overpowering; but it is not always associated with sleep. Some persons in perfect health and excellent sleepers hardly know the meaning of drowsiness; they are active mentally and physically until they are in bed; then sleep comes at once, and when it leaves them in the morning they are again in full mental wakefulness.

There are less fortunate persons who never have a complete and satisfactory night's rest who are yet almost constantly drowsy; they are always nodding, but when the head touches the pillow sleep recedes and the night is a succession of drowsy lapses to sleep with the instant return of semi-consciousness.

In general, with the exception noted at the beginning of this article, drowsiness is abnormal and indicates something wrong either in the body of the sufferer or in his habits. Those who habitually cut off their hours of sleep, the "night owls" and the burners of the midnight oil, pay for their bad habit by attacks of sleepiness in the afternoon and early evening; later unfortunately, after the influence of digestion wears off the drowsiness disappears and then, relieved of his burden, the person "sits up to all hours" again, thinking in that way to make up for the hours lost by the drowsiness. If he would abandon his owlish habit, go to bed betimes and get the seven or eight

hours of continuous sleep that he needs his daytime and evening drowsiness would disappear, he could do more and better work and find life much more enjoyable.

A slight drowsiness is often noticed after a hearty meal because active digestion draws a great volume of blood to the stomach, so that the brain is relatively poorly supplied. In some southern countries this tendency is favored and the siesta after the noon meal is a national custom. With us the after dinner cup of black coffee often drives away the impulse of sleep—whether for good or ill may be left to the physiologists to determine.

Sometimes we hear of attacks of sleepiness occurring suddenly at certain periods of the day or at irregular intervals. These are altogether abnormal, and in such cases there is always some poison at work in the nervous centres—usually a self-manufactured poison which because it is made in too great quantity or because of constipation or kidney disease prevents its rapid elimination accumulates in the system.

An essential in the treatment of such cases is dieting. Meat should be given up for a time at least, and the only beverage allowable is water or milk.—From the Youth's Companion.

CHOOSING A CARNIVAL QUEEN.

Contest Among Young and Pretty Working Girls of Paris.

People who know their Paris merely from the boulevards, merely from the Latin quarter or from Montmartre do not know the real Paris. This may be a true saying, but it is largely unsuspected, none the less. Part of that real Paris, that modest, hard-working, intensely respectable and self-respecting Paris, was gathered in the town hall of the fourth arrondissement last night. The occasion was to elect the queen of carnival.

It was an inspiring spectacle. Upon a platform sat the queens, among whom was to be chosen the queen of the queens. Each candidate was a queen in the sense that she had been elected to represent her own market and was therefore eligible for the supreme post of honor on the top of the great gilded car whence looks down in smiling triumph her majesty of a day upon her loyal subjects of Paris.

Certainly they are well looking and charming, this line of young womanhood—honest young womanhood—from the Paris markets. A blonde exceptionally tall, had an air already regal as she swept the hall with a pair of magnificent hazel eyes, as if in search of supporters in the ballot. Beside her was a girl slender and graceful—a brunette by contrast—whose face was particularly distinguished.

But at the far end was a pink-and-white-cheeked damsel with a wealth of dark brown hair, who was evidently prime favorite. She used it with deadly effect upon the spectators. Her rivals in the contest of youth and beauty were perhaps not aware of the potency of a charming smile; at any rate, they were chary in the use of it. And so it came to pass that the cherry blossom girl with the dark clusters of hair received the suffrages of the major part of the electorate.

The name of the fortunate young sovereign is Augustin Oriac. Some one whispered that she sold "charcuterie," but even this dreadful fact could not detract from her charm. It shows how even beauty may flourish among black puddings.—Paris Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

FACES TO MATCH COIFFURES.

An Odd Competition Among the Hairdressers of Paris.

The hairdressers of Paris have hitherto contented themselves for the most part with arranging coiffures. They have now added the art of making faces to match the coiffures.

Under the auspices of the Hairdressers Union of Paris a "competition de grimace" was held at L'Academie Ecole Française de Coiffure in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. The subject set for competition was for the hairdressers to make themselves to represent as lifelike as possible the various rulers and sovereigns of the world.

In the remarkable procession which paraded in the halls of the hairdressing academy were seen more or less successful presentations of King Edward, the Czar, the German Emperor, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Mikado, President Fallieres, King Alfonso, the Emperor Menelik, the Sultan and various other eminent personages. The prix d'honneur, a medal presented by the Prefect of the Seine, was won by M. Monti.—London Telegraph.

Remarkable Bat Cave.

In a mountain near Mont Alban, Luzon, there is a large cavern, with many branching chambers and a central dome, two hundred feet in height, perforating the mountain top, from which, in December, 1907, Hux M. Smith saw issue a solid column of bats, which flew rapidly in a straight line for fifteen minutes, disappearing over a mountain range in the direction of Manila, without a single bat having left the column. American engineers stationed there told Mr. Smith that the flight of bats had occurred, at practically the same time each day during two years. From other sources it was learned that the phenomenon had been observed for at least thirty years.—Youth's Companion.

A LINCOLN STORY.

Harvard's President Springs One in Lecture That is Worth While.

Professor A. L. Lowell, the new president of Harvard University, paused in one of his recent lectures and smiled.

"That governmental difficulty," he said, "was great—as great as the difficulty of Lincoln's farmhand."

"Two farmhands, Lincoln used to say, were set upon by a huge bull while crossing a rocky field. One managed to gain a tree. The other took refuge in a hole that proved to have an exit in the rear."

"The man who had chosen the hole was no sooner in at one end than he was out at the other. With a bellow the bull made for him. He turned and again shot like lightning through the hole. The bull once more bore down upon him, and once more he was in and out of his hole."

"This strange pursuit kept up some ten minutes or more. At first it mystified the farmhand up in the tree. Then it angered him."

"Hey," he shouted, "ye danged nincompoop, why don't ye stay in the hole?"

"The bull was dashing from one end of the hole to the other at great speed, and the man was bobbing in and out desperately. He heard, however, his comrade's shout, and found time before his next brief disappearance to shout back:

"Danged nincompoop yourself! There's a bear in the hole!"—Judge.

Not Surprised.

SI Perkins had never been surprised in all his life. When it snowed in the latter part of April he allowed he'd sorter felt it in the air for some time; when Judge Abbott's barn burned SI thought it was about time; and when the town hall was struck by lightning he merely shrugged his shoulders and said he'd told 'em that them lightning rods wasn't any account when they were first talkin' of puttin' 'em up. Mrs. Perkins had just about given up all hope of ever exciting her husband's wonder when a friend told her of a marvellous conjurer who was showing at a variety theatre in Boston. She took SI.

When the conjurer called for a volunteer from the audience Mrs. Perkins urged her husband to go up to the stage. He did. She watched expectantly as the "professor" extracted a \$5 gold piece from SI's ear, passed a watch through his back and extracted yards and yards of ticker tape from his shoe. SI looked bored. Finally the conjurer began to coax at SI's beard and to the amazement of the spectators out hopped three little white rabbits.

"Wal," said Mrs. Perkins triumphantly when SI resumed his seat. "I guess that surprised ye some, didn't it?"

SI seemed almost surprised that she should think so. "Why, no," he finally drawled. "I didn't like to say nothin' about it, but I've been sorter suspectin' that them rabbits was thar for some time."—Everybody's.

Step Inside, Please.

We recall the story of the negro porter who, having requested a well-known politician to move inside the Pullman, was asked slyly whether a platform wasn't made to stand on. "No, sah," the darky twinkled, "a platform is made to git in on, sah." Irving Bacheller in leading the hero of his new novel "The Hand-Made Gentleman" through the paces of adventure, relates how the youth and a fellow companion, en route to becoming runaways, boarded a railway train, and, being fearful to enter without car-fare, stood outside. The train roared and creaked along, and the platform, narrates Mr. Bacheller, began to sway and jump and shove and jerk and waver. Just then a brakeman passed through, and swung his lantern where the boys' eyes could see the picture of a grave on the car door. Its headstone bore these words:

"Sacred to the memory of a man who once stood on a car platform."

What Troubled Him.

When about to leave town one day a certain elderly bishop, a bachelor, who was especially fond of his bath, gave strict orders to the housemaid about his "bawhtub," and told her not to allow any one to use it.

However, the temptation grew on the poor housemaid, and she took a plunge.

Upon returning unexpectedly, the bishop found traces of the recent stolen bath, and questioned the maid so closely that she had to confess she was the guilty one, and was very sorry.

"I hope you do not think it is a sin, Bishop?" asked Jane, in tears.

Eying her sternly, he said, "Jane, your using my tub is not a sin, but what distresses me most is that you would do anything behind my back that you would not do before my face."—Harper's Weekly.

He Knew

A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question, and in concluding said:

"In the words of Daniel Webster who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death.'"

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was Noah."

"Nah nothing," replied the speaker; "Noah built the ark."

Household Notes

TO WASH WINDOWS.

The easiest way to wash windows and have them clear and shiny—first take a dry cloth and wipe all the dust from the inside, then take a clean cloth, dip it in vinegar and wash the window thoroughly; then take another dry cloth and wipe dry. After it is dry polish with tissue paper.—Boston Post.

A SMALL IRONING BOARD.

Anyone who has experienced the nuisance of getting out a long ironing board to do a small piece of ironing should provide herself with a small board for just such emergencies.

Cover an ordinary bread board that has become too shabby for baking, with an old flannel blanket, folded in several thicknesses. The blanket is then sewed into a strong piece of muslin sheeting, put on smoothly.—New York Press.

THE ICE BOX.

It is not advisable to pile the food in it promiscuously. The slice of breakfast ham is often carelessly left in juxtaposition with the dinner roast, which spoils the flavor of the latter. A dish of cold boiled onions is thoughtlessly set near the butter, which at once absorbs its distinctive odor without advantage to itself. Celery is laid near the cream pitcher and turnips or boiled cabbage set by the cooling custard for supper. Through such carelessness and ignorance, the loss is sometimes great. Milk, cream and butter should be kept as much as possible from all food, as they very readily absorb any flavor at hand. Meat and poultry should not rest against each other, but be arranged so that the air can circulate about them. If meat and poultry are to hang, they should be suspended with the choicest part down, that they may settle there.—New Haven Register.

PLANTS AS DECORATION.

Potted plants of flowers are much used in decorating a house for social functions. Tulips, primroses, hyacinths, narcissi when massed together or scattered through a room give a charming effect at comparatively small cost.

This cost can be further reduced if one understands the art of massing. Three plants can be made to do the work of half a dozen if, instead of standing each pot upright, two are turned on their sides and the central one is tilted slightly forward. This brings the blossoms in a solid mass and makes a fine showing.

For mantelpieces, tops of bookcases, or shelves, tilted plants are best; on tables, piano, or tabouret, do not attempt massing, but select fine individual plants, taking care to place them with regard to the background and color effect.

One large, full-flowered plant on a table looks better than a cluster of several smaller ones. Do not mix colors in decorating. This is hard to avoid in spring plants, but if one has a collection of pink hyacinths, yellow narcissi, and red tulips, at least see that they are not grouped together, and as far apart in the room as possible.

A few yards of smilax to drape, with massed pots, stood singly, add greatly to the general effect. After use on special occasions the plants can be made to last a long while if they are all stood upright in a sunny window or where they get a good light.

If the living part of the house is overheated, plants will bloom longer if they are taken at night into a temperature of not more than 60 degrees.

Never let pots go dry, but do not keep soil water-soaked. Cut off blossoms as soon as they fade.—Buffalo Courier.

RECIPES.

Rice and Cheese With Gravy.—Stir grated cheese into hot boiled rice; season, and moisten with brown gravy.

Baked Bean Soup.—Put three cups of cold baked beans in a saucepan with three pints of water, two tablespoonfuls of drippings and two sliced onions. Simmer for half an hour and then strain. Add two cups of strained tomatoes. Season this with salt and pepper and thicken with flour.

Creamed Codfish.—Pick up codfish. Freshen it by pouring upon it boiling water, but do not soak it. When the fish is freshened to taste place it in a pan, sprinkle it with flour, cover it with cold milk and add a small bit of butter. Cook, stirring constantly, until soft and thick. Then season.

Boston Baked Beans.—Soak in cold water twelve hours, drain, cover with fresh water, cook slowly until tender. For one quart of beans scald the rind of three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, make cuts in the rind one-half inch apart; put beans in the pot, bury the pork in beans. Mix one tablespoon salt, one tablespoon molasses, three of sugar and one cup of boiling water. Pour this mixture over the beans, then add enough more water to cover and bake until brown on top. Bake slowly for at least three hours.

Cambric Tea.—This is good for children. It is made of equal parts of hot milk and water, sweetened to taste.

MOST FATAL OF DISEASES.

The Grouch Is Dangerous, Both Physiologically and Psychically.
 "Do you know the danger of the grouch, of what menaces you when you permit yourself to fall a victim? A police sergeant says it has caused most of the separations in families. It causes quarrels at the breakfast table. It makes partners fight, and often ends in bankruptcy. It has started as many men on the road to ruin as whisky. Most men have grouches. Some call the trouble disordered nerves."

In a medical paper recently read no less an authority than Dr. E. Nevin Stump, a well-known scientific investigator, said: "There is no doubt that men in a temper suffer from a toxic poisoning of the blood. There is a secretion in the vital fluids of a poisonous matter which produces a sort of intoxication. There is an analogy between biliousness and the grouch, as it is called, and a disarranged system will produce bad temper. Just as bad temper may be produced by physiological causes, it in turn is likely to disarrange the system, cause attacks of indigestion, disarrangement of the circulatory system, which may have far-reaching and disastrous results."

Never knew this before, did you? Never knew a grouch might prove fatal; that it might disrupt happy family relations, bring about a divorce, cause a failure in business, result in your losing friends?

"There is a specific and decided change in the blood after a man succumbs to an attack of bad temper," declares Dr. Stump. "Naturally, the grouch discolors one's physical outlook; it affects the physical system. I should not hesitate to say that a man is more liable to take cold when he is angry; that, in fact, a man in a bad temper is susceptible to any disease. Theosophists claim that it changes the color of one's soul. If we were to accept abstract theories, this seems plausible. One can imagine the physical being of an individual becoming clouded and red-tinted during an attack of bad temper."

"Take the man himself. If the attack of bad temper is long lasting the unhappy fellow may become a victim of distorted fancies. He imagines everybody is his enemy. He feels that he is persecuted, imagines his relatives have come too often to his house for dinner; that his wife has been buying too many dresses; that his ice man has overcharged him and his coal man has given him underweight supply. He begins to suspect his bookkeeper of peculating and his stenographer of supplying secrets to rival firms. There is no limit to the pernicious and wrong things the man may imagine."

"Naturally there are bad results. People resent the imaginations of a man in a temper. They should realize, however, that he is the victim of practically a disease. And it is one of the most fatal diseases. It may cause nervous collapse, weaken the resistive power of the system. It undoubtedly has been the cause of hundreds of suicides. It has been the first step in a degeneration to mental diseases and insanity and has inspired men to brutal murders."

From a scientific standpoint a cheerful temper is better than medicine or gold. It tones the system. It gives one a sane outlook on life. But the grouch physiologically and psychically, is dangerous.

Poor Billiards.

Calvin Demarest, the amateur billiard champion, described, at a dinner in Chicago, some poor billiard tables. "One summer in the country," he said, "another man and I were overtaken by a storm, and had to go into a tavern for shelter. The rain fell steadily. We had three or four long hours before us. Time began to hang heavily on our hands."

"Landlord," said I, "do you happen to have a billiard table?"

"Sure," said the landlord. "Sure. Just step this way, gents."

"He proudly threw open the door of a dark, stuffy room. We saw an antiquated table with a patched cloth, and in the corner was a rack of crooked cues."

"Any balls?" said I.

"Sure," said the landlord, and he unlocked a closet, and laid on the table three white balls, all alike—there was no spot, you know."

"But, see here," I remonstrated, "how do you tell these balls apart?"

"Oh, that's all right," said he. "You soon get to know 'em by their shape."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, apropos of woman suffrage, said:

"Men of that sort—men of that stupid sort—treat us women like little children or pet animals. They make no account of us whatever. They are like old Calhoun White, of Ripon. Old Calhoun walked down the main street one morning in his best black broadcloth suit, with a white rose in his buttonhole and cotton gloves on his large hands."

"Why, Calhoun," said the barber, "are you taking a holiday?"

"Dish yere," said the old man, in a stately voice, "dish yere am mah golden weddin', sah. Ah'm sallybratin' hit."

"But your wife," said the barber, "is working as usual. I saw her at the tub as I came out. Why isn't she celebrating, too?"

"Her?" said Calhoun angrily. "She hain't got nuffin' to do wid it. She's mah fouth'."

HAD TO TAKE TO THE ROADS.

Turkish Soldiers Would Not Allow Christian Women on Sidewalks.
 Up to the recent coming into power of the Young Turks it was a necessity for a Christian woman in Constantinople to step off the sidewalk into the street whenever she had to pass a Turkish soldier, writes an American now in the Ottoman capital. If she did not give the Mohammedan the right of way he seemed to be bound by some barrack regulation to go as far as he dared toward throwing her on her face, and it happened daily that some luckless Christian girl or old woman in a quarter where no one dared to interfere was shoved headlong into the filthy slush of the roadway.

No matter how much room the woman gave the soldier on the sidewalk there was never enough for him to pass without lunging his heavy shoulder into her. Not a few women have been injured for life by such assaults, for which there seemed to be no recourse. The native Christian, the subject of the Sultan, of course, had none, while for the foreigner it was practically impossible to identify the offender. It was therefore unsafe for Christian women to walk alone anywhere but along the Grand Rue de Pera—a filthy street, but the best Constantinople affords—and even there covert shoulder blows and pinches were not infrequent.

Embassy or consular ladies generally drove, or if they went out afoot they took with them a kavass, an armed protector, usually a Montenegrin, carrying in his hand a stout stick and in his waist belt prominently a huge revolver.

Gross assaults are a thing of the past, for the punishment of a non-commissioned officer and some men who laid hands upon two American girls soon after the Young Turks came to power has had its effect. Nevertheless it is still advisable for women to give a wide berth to Albanians and Arabs in zouave costumes and to Kurds in ordinary uniforms of dark blue, for these men are likely to be soldiers of the Imperial Guard, who have their barracks within a stone's throw of the palace. The palace guard has no liking for the new movement, and several times already sections of it have caused small mutinies which have resulted in killings.

Along the main streets, where they are likely to be seen by officers who are pledged to the new movement, reactionary troopers are careful not to be seen shouldering women, though they make up for such compulsory decency when they encounter a Christian woman in the suburbs or in unfrequented streets. An American lady of my acquaintance recently saw a burly soldier cross one of the few broad sidewalks of the city and throw a young woman flat upon her face in the roadway and then walk on majestically—and simply because she was a Christian.

THE "BISCUIT LINE."

Wreckage in Bakeries Procured by the Poor at Small Prices.

In the large cities every biscuit bakery or factory of any size has a good deal of wreckage, a great many broken cakes and crackers every day. These cannot be packed in boxes and sent to wholesalers and grocers, so they are packed in bags containing two, three or five pounds each, and retailed. The chief customers for these broken cakes are the housewives of the slums.

Thus for 10 or 15 cents these women get more of the best kinds of biscuits than you could buy in all probability for three times that price. Nor is this charity. It is business with the biscuit companies, as the signs of "Broken Cakes and Crackers for Sale," which some of them display in the windows, would indicate.

But if you are tempted to envy these wives and mothers of the slums who are so fortunate as to get these articles fresh and cheap, you had better think twice before you do it. Many of the women who stand in what might be called the "biscuit line," waiting their turn to hand the clerk a dime and secure a bag of these delicacies, would not have been there if they had means to cook an ordinary meal.

Women of all ages and all nationalities are found in these "biscuit lines" at the offices of the cracker and biscuit factories. They all, however, have one characteristic in common. All of them bear the stamp of poverty in their faces. With every one of them life has dealt harshly. Some of the younger women who have left little children at home with no one to look after them display signs of impatience and nervousness. By the time their turn comes to receive the bag of delicacies they are exhausted physically and mentally.

On the Dark Continent.

"This hunt shall not be in vain!" thundered Teddy the strenuous.

"Aye! Aye, mighty chief!" chorused the dusky guides.

"We shall bag a white rhinoceros and a white elephant."

"We shall!"

"And if for any reason we fail to sight a white rhinoceros and a white elephant we have a ton of whitewash in our caravan to use on the black ones. Forward!"

With a mighty thrashing of undergrowth Teddy and his band vanished into the forest.

Wow!

Mamie—Did he say I was crazy?
 Estelle—Worse than that.
 Mamie—What?
 Estelle—He said you were "a padded sell."

RUSSIA JUSTIFIED.

Deaths Caused by Anarchists Exceed Number of Executions.

Every now and then the world is informed of the number of people who have been executed in Russia, mostly by hanging, the figures averaging a little over 2,000 for twelve months, during the last two years. Of course this is a terrible record. But in order to place it in its proper light, the opposite side of the ledger should be given.

Official returns show that during the space of two years 19,144 specific cases of murders by anarchists and terrorists took place in Russia, and that in addition 20,704 persons were more or less severely maimed—that is to say, the duly recorded instances of persons having been killed or injured by the revolutionists in the space of twenty-four months numbered about 40,000.

Even these figures, appalling as they are, do not represent the actual loss of life, for the number of people killed and the amount of damage done to property by the anarchists who were in the van of the revolutionary movement of 1905 will never be known. Some of their deeds cannot be even recorded in print.

In the single province of Warsaw, during the twelve months ended December, 1906, there were 790 persons killed, 864 persons wounded and 120 instances of bomb outrages. It is not necessary to enter here into any discourse on the political conditions in Russia. But before condemning the Russian authorities for the number of anarchists whom they have sent to the gallows it would be well to remember the loss of life for which these foes—not of the government, but of law, order, religion and civilization—are responsible.

If the anarchists were ever to momentarily get out of hand in the United States and to pile up a record of over 20,000 actual murders and as many more maimings during the space of two years, there would be a still larger number of hangings than those with which the Russian authorities are credited; and if the various State governments did not do their duty in the matter the task would be undertaken by the citizens, after the fashion by which the vigilantes of San Francisco quickly suppressed anarchy and lawlessness about half a century ago.

The Brakeman Helped.

Thomas Moffat, the new consul to Trinidad, distinguished himself while consul at La Guayra by refusing to sign a local document declaring the "sanitary condition of La Guayra to be perfect." The town, at the time, was in the grip of the bubonic plague. "The local authorities were angry with me," said Mr. Moffat recently, "for opposing their stupid and baneful policy. They said it was a beneficial policy, but I told them that it reminded me, in its ignorant harmfulness, of a brakeman I once knew. The man was a novice, and on his first run there was a very steep grade to mount. The engineer always had more or less trouble to get up this grade, but this time he came near sticking. He almost lost his head. Eventually, however, he reached the top. At the station that crossed the top, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said, with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?"

"We certainly did," said the new brakeman, "and if I hadn't put the brake on we'd have slipped back."

In Rum Alley.

Dr. Herman L. Daring, superintendent of the Philadelphia City Mission, has for many years devoted his life to the poor. Dr. Daring is the inventor of the pretzel test for street beggars. When a street beggar pleads starvation, you buy him a big German pretzel at the nearest stand. If he eats the pretzel, he is honest; if he refuses it, he is a fraud. Dr. Daring in his work among the poor has learnt many odd, quaint things that he relates superbly, for he is a born story teller. In an address at Balla, apropos of the hard, rough lives of the children of the poor, he related a dialogue between two little girls in Rum alley.

"Maggie, wuz ye ever kissed?" said the first tot.

"Only wunst in me life wot I kin remember," said the second. "When I wuz in de Honnyman Hospital wid a broken arm one o' de lady nusses kissed me, an' I blushed like a child."

The Spoils.

Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum, said at a dinner in New York:

"The removal of the duty on works of art will cause a tremendous purchasing abroad this summer by America's art-loving millionaires. Like locusts, they will sweep Europe bare."

He smiled.

"It reminds me," he said, "of Marshal Soult's visit to the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House. The marshal, after inspecting this stately mansion that dominates Hyde Park corner, said:

"How is it, duke, that I see none of the Madrid masterpieces here?"

"Marshal, you forget," said the duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."

Specified.

He—So you think married life ought to be one grand, sweet song?

She—Yes.

He—What air would you prefer for this matrimonial song?

She—I think a millionaire.

WITH THE SAGES.

The conduct of our lives is the true mirror of our principles.—Montaigne.
 It is virtue which should determine us in the choice of our friends.—La Bruyere.

We have no business whatever with the ends of things, but only with their beings.—Ruskin.

He that voluntarily continues ignorant is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces.—Johnson.

It requires a higher kind of wisdom to sympathize and approve than to carp and criticize.—Buxton.

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson.

A constant struggle, a ceaseless battle to bring success from inhospitable surroundings, is the price of all great achievements.—More.

I have always thought that to make, to bring order and meaning and use out of nothing, must be the most delightful sensation in the world.—Oliphant.

Many, if not all, of those who attain eminence in life keep constantly before them an ideal character, adorned with virtue and excellences, which they strive to make their own.—Lyttton.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency—clearness of purpose—quiet and ceaseless energy. All doubt, and repenting, and blotching, and retouching, and wondering what it will be best to do next, are vice as well as misery.—John Ruskin.

True manhood is openness without levity, generosity without waste, secrecy without craft, humility without meanness, boldness without insolence, caution without anxiety, regularity without formality, mildness without timidity, firmness without tyranny.—Lavater.

Everything yields before the strong and earnest will. It grows by exercise. It excites confidence in others, while it takes to itself the lead. Difficulties before which mere cleverness fails, and which leave the irresolute prostrate and helpless, vanish before it. They not only do not impede its progress, but it often makes them stepping stones to a higher and more enduring triumph.—Tulloch.

WHY HE LOST HIS FRIENDS.

He was not loyal to them.

He borrowed money from them.

He was suspicious of everybody.

He never hesitated to sacrifice their reputation for his advantage.

He was always saying mean things about them in their absence.

He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic.

He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

He measured them by their ability to advance him.—Success Magazine.

He never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up his friendships.

He regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.

He never learned that implicit, generous trust is the very foundation stone of friendship.

He never threw the doors of his heart wide open to people, or took them into his confidence.

He was always wounding their feelings, making sarcastic or funny remarks at their expense.

He did not realize that friendship will not thrive on sentiment alone; that there must be service to nourish it.

He was always ready to receive assistance from his friends, but always too busy or too stingy to assist them in their time of need.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

If cold water be poured upon grease spilled upon a floor immediately, it will prevent it from soaking into the wood.

In Texas alone prairie dogs annually eat enough grass to feed 1,562,500 cows, according to the federal forestry service.

Diseases of the eye may now be watched and their courses recorded by a new photographic apparatus, a German doctor's invention.

Furniture with a matt finish can be renovated with a thin solution of white paint in turpentine or by rubbing it over with linseed oil.

A new invalid's bed, a Californian's invention, is so devised that the occupant may be changed to almost any position or lowered into a bath by the operation of cranks.

Another Bunko.

Tall Bohemian—Poor old Penner is stung again. He saw an ad in a literary magazine that stated for \$1 they would tell him how to make his poems absorbing.

Short Bohemian—And what was the answer?

Tall Bohemian—Why, they advised him to write them on blotters.

The Mourner.

The minister had just been giving the class a lesson on the Prodigal Son. At the finish, to test what attention had been paid to his preaching, he asked: "Who was sorry that the Prodigal had returned?" The most forward youngster in the class breathlessly answered: "The fatted calf!"

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

Sleet consists of a mixture of snow and rain.

In Persia it is considered effeminate to laugh.

The average Atlantic fog is thirty miles in diameter.

Practically one-seventh of Ireland's area is bog.

In China a wife may be divorced if she is too talkative.

In three faces out of five the eyes are out of alignment.

Nearly every Japanese follows the profession of his father.

A knife, in the making, passes through seventy different hands.

Nearly 20,000 women are employed in Prussia as brickmakers.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

There are twice as many sailing vessels as steamers in the world.

Over two-thirds of the land surface of the earth snow never falls.

The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia.

A fast locomotive consumes about twelve gallons of water per mile.

Flowers are one and a half degrees warmer than the surrounding air.

Berlin has a Divorce Club with 300 members, all of whom are divorced.

On an average, the coldest part of the day is at 5 o'clock in the morning.

In Northern Australia there is one white man to every 700 square miles.

It takes a Persian rug weaver about twenty days to weave a square foot.

It is estimated that there are 8,000,000 telephones now in use in the world.

National pawnshops are maintained by the French and Italian governments.

Berlin has 45,000 trees in its streets—more than any other city in the world.

It is possible to read by the light emitted by half a dozen Jamaica fireflies.

The Mauretania's boilers, placed end to end, would make a string 547 feet long.

Four hundred thousand diamonds are cut every year in one Amsterdam factory alone.

The Emperor of Japan retains the services of thirty physicians and sixty priests.

A web two and a quarter miles long has been drawn from the body of a single spider.

Korean tailors do not stitch garments. They paste the edges together and press them down.

Impudence is like consumption—no cure for it.

Preachers and lawyers are great on quoting poetry.

If you make figures before election people will know what a bad guesser you are.

When some people get into trouble they enlist a lot of people to help them out.

When a woman runs for office she looks as she does when she runs for a car—funny.

When farmers meet each other on the road, they are as apt to visit too long as town women.

"How well his lips are formed," said a man the other day of an enemy, "to kiss the hand that smites him!"

What a comfortable world this would be, if people didn't take such delight in making trouble for each other!

The average explanation goes: Not because it is a good one, but because there is nothing else to do but to accept it.

When a young man asks a girl to give up dancing and quit using face powder, that settles it. She thinks he means business.

When apologies and explanations begin to show up between two friends, it is the beginning of the end of their friendship.

When the neighbors can't find any other fault with a woman, they grumble that she is entirely too patient with her children.

What has become of the old-fashioned mother who made her little girl back up against the door when there was company, make a bow, and recite?

After the preacher has given out the text, his congregation, having seen all the hats on display and heard the music, is ready for him to dismiss them any time.

SPLINTERS.

Man should not chide woman about her dress and then put on a discordant rig that makes the dogs howl.

The man who always wants to argue religion is usually the one who never got a blue ticket for going to Sunday school.

Wife—I have locked my trunk and forgot to put in my bathing suit. Hubby—Push it through the keyhole.

Smith—Do you mean to say that you can put down matting and hang curtains without swearing? Jones—Yes, every time I start to do the work my wife manages to have the preacher sitting in the parlor.

Bills—Powell isn't going to Atlantic City this summer; the doctor says he must seek a dryer atmosphere. Wills—Has he lung trouble? Bills—No, an enlarged thirst.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

About 90 per cent of the fire alarms of Chicago are transmitted by telephone.

The world's estimated steam-power in use to-day is 12,000,000 horse-power.

The driving wheels of a locomotive average twenty feet in circumference.

The people of the United States are the greatest users of the telephone.

The newest department store in New York will have a bank of fifty elevators.

Mythomania is the latest term applied to the propensity of patients to lie to doctors.

The Ohio State University has just opened a class for the study of wireless telegraphy.

The Berlin police are about to adopt color photography for the identification of criminals.

Fifty vessels are constantly employed in repairing the submarine telegraph cables of the world.

Work on the Panama canal during the present year will require the use of 10,000 tons of dynamite.

The emperor of Austria is the only royal personage of Europe who refuses to recognize the automobile.

The Emperor of Austria is the only royal personage of Europe who refuses to recognize the automobile.

It is claimed by the inventors that derailment is impossible on a railroad line of mono-rail construction.

The shoes worn by mountaineers when climbing the Alps have steel soles, with eight points projecting.

In China it is not possible for a father to leave more property to one son than to another; all must share equally.

Statistics show that, while England is becoming a less violent nation, it is at the same time becoming more dishonest.

Government experiments indicate that with the use of oil as fuel, both the speed and steaming radius of a vessel is increased.

Telephone rates are fixed by the State in Illinois and interchange of service between companies in the same locality is compulsory.

The aggregate supply of gas from the eleven London gas companies is 46,403,852,000 cubic feet, which is distributed among 1,101,896 consumers.

Statistics recently compiled in regard to German university life show that men are dropping medicine as a profession, while women are turning to it.

The proposed bridge across the Snake River canyon below the great Shoshone Falls, 700 feet above the water, will be the highest bridge in the world.

The following advertisement appears in a London journal: "M. N. O.—Be original. Drowning unpleasant this time of year. When sensible you may call at 35—SIS."

The number of boiler explosions in the United States in 1908 was 47

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice
as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909

THE council did the wise thing by postponing action on the salary ordinance one month. In the meantime the subject of salaries should be thought over carefully. When it comes to setting salaries against the city that continue for four years the financial resources of the city should be figured out as accurately as possible. The expense budget should be kept within the limits of the receipts all the time.

THE REPUBLICAN is still of the opinion that Dr. Hurty's "fly ordinance" that he is asking every city council in the state to adopt would prove a useless piece of legislation. It confers no new powers on local boards of health. Health officers have the authority now to move against anything that endangers the health of the people. If the State Board of Health wants local health boards to have more specific instructions it has the authority to give such instructions. Health boards have almost unlimited authority now and nothing city councils do can give them more.

Those Awful Roaches.

They sneak out on the kitchen sink and look at you saucily sometimes. Don't fret your life away dusting powders in the crevices and buying insecticides. Make a hot soda with Easy Task soap and get after that sink. Mr. Roach and his family thrive where things are not clean, and it is hard to clean the cracks and crevices with ordinary yellow soaps—it is impossible! Easy Task soap makes roaches hunt other quarters. It keeps moths out of woolen, too, if you use it in your laundry.

Buys Fine Team.

W. P. Masters has bought the spotted team of horses owned by Thos. H. Hopewell and will put them on the road for the Whittier Medicine Company. This is a fine and very attractive team and are especially well adapted to the work for which they were purchased.

The Pennsylvania line sold six tickets from here to Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. Jno. Gallimore, of North Elm street, is not so well today.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a brick dust sediment, or setting, stringy or milky appearance often indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back are also symptoms that tell you the kidneys and bladder are out of order and need attention.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills almost every wish in correcting rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. Corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root is remarkable. It stands the highest because it restores health and restores health. If you need a kidney remedy you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

LANHAM'S LUNCH COUNTER

Pop on Ice
Baltimore Sandwich
Egg Sandwich
Ice Cream Cones

LANHAM'S LUNCH COUNTER

THIS CLOSES THE INCIDENT

Indictment Charging Bribery Is Not Prossed.

"CIGARETTE" BAKER FREE MAN

Sensational Incident Which Stirred the Indiana Legislature in 1905 Had Its Final Echo in Court at Indianapolis When the Indictment Charging Oscar A. Baker With an Attempt to Bribe a Legislator Was Dismissed—Baker Disclaims All Knowledge of the Alleged Attempt at Bribery.

Indianapolis, July 7.—Oscar A. Baker, of cigarette fame, is now a free man, as Prosecutor Hooton moved, in criminal court, to not-pross the indictment charging Baker with having offered a bribe of \$100 to Ananias Baker, a member of the Indiana legislature, in 1905.

The prosecutor gave as his reason for wiping the case off the criminal court slate that the prosecuting witness, Ananias Baker, had died, and that on that account the state did not have sufficient evidence on which to make a conviction.

The accused, who is popularly known as Cigarette Baker, was in court, having come here from his home in Marion, Ind. He disclaimed all knowledge of the \$100 which the indictment alleged he paid to Ananias Baker in order to bribe the latter to vote against the cigarette bill which was before the legislature in 1905.

"Mr. Baker, I have the \$100 in my possession, and if you want to give me a receipt for it, I will gladly return it to you," said Prosecutor Hooton.

"I don't know anything about that money," Baker replied. "I never had anything to do with it."

John W. Kern, who was Baker's attorney, said in his behalf that Baker disclaimed any interest in the \$100, and that as far as he was concerned the American Tobacco company had no claim to it.

"Just turn it over to some charity," said Kern. However, Judge Pritchard declined to settle the fate of the \$100 bribe money, as he felt that it was possible the Ananias Baker estate might lay claim to it, and it still remains in the hands of the executor Hooton, who has the five \$20 bills sealed up in an envelope.

WARRANTS FOR THIRTY-ONE

Citizens Say They Thought Fish Law Was Repealed.

At Carmel, Ill., July 7.—Consternation reigned at Lawrenceville when a deputy state game warden from here went there and served warrants on thirty-one citizens to appear in court on charges of violating the fish law.

A party of Lawrenceville men and boys while on an outing seized Beaver pond May 19 and, returning home, boasted of a catch of almost three pounds each. They thought the fish law had been repealed, but Prosecutor Summers holds otherwise and assures them that the \$100 fine with jail sentence, is still "some law" and says that fish at \$33 a pound is a near possibility. Unserved warrants are out to bring the total to more than fifty. The cases will be fought on the grounds of the law being unconstitutional.

RIOT OVER HORSE TRADE

Led to the Death of One and Wounding of Two.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 7.—In a riot at the National Stockyards here, Chief of Detectives Ryan shot and killed William James, a negro. Two white men, bystanders, S. T. Byrne of Olney, Ill., and William Rice, both received bullets in the hips, and five mules were killed.

The trouble began during a horse trade, the negro threatening to shoot a trader. City detectives went to the trader's assistance and James began firing. He took refuge in a barn and a riot can was turned in. Citizens joined the police in the shooting, which the negro returned. James was killed in the barn while hiding behind some mules.

Suicide Theory Discredited.

South Bend, Ind., July 7.—The man and woman drowned in the St. Joseph river when their boat went over the dam, were Mr. and Mrs. H. Lindeman of Chicago. The authorities at first believed the two had committed suicide, but they discredit this theory now. The bodies have not been recovered.

A New Venue Ordered.

Clinton, Ill., July 7.—But four jurors have been accepted in the Thomas Snell will case, and a new venue has been ordered. A motion by the executor to debar as a party to the suit the infant son of Harry Snell, grandson of the testator, was overruled.

Acquittal of Dr. Barstow.

Freeport, Ill., July 7.—A jury in the case of Dr. Charles P. Barstow, a former Chicago physician, accused of the murder of Miss Jeanette Reider, returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE NATIONAL GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg.....	48	18	.727
Chicago.....	41	24	.631
New York.....	38	24	.613
Cincinnati.....	35	33	.515
Philadelphia.....	30	35	.462
St. Louis.....	26	38	.406
Brooklyn.....	23	42	.354
Boston.....	19	46	.292

At Chicago— R.H.E.
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 5 1
Chicago..... 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4 10 1
Batteries—Lush and Phelps; Higginbotham and Moran.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.
New York..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 2
Philadelphia..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Marquard, Crandall and Schlegel; McQuillen and Martell.

At Pittsburgh— R.H.E.
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Pittsburg..... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 7 0
Batteries—Ewing, Rowan, Castleton and McLean; Philippi and Gibson.

At Brooklyn— R.H.E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 3 0
Brooklyn..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 3
Batteries—Ferguson, Lindaman and Graham; Wilhelm and Bergen and Marshall.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit.....	45	23	.662
Philadelphia.....	42	26	.618
Boston.....	41	30	.577
Cleveland.....	37	31	.544
New York.....	31	36	.463
Chicago.....	28	38	.424
St. Louis.....	26	40	.394
Washington.....	22	46	.324

At Boston— R.H.E.
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 9 0
Boston..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 6 2
Batteries—Gray and Street; Wood and Donahue.

Second Game— R.H.E.
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Boston..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2
Batteries—Groome and Street; Pape and Madden.

At St. Louis— R.H.E.
Chicago..... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0—5 12 1
St. Louis..... 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0—4 9 1
Batteries—Scott and Sullivan; Pelty and Stephens.

At Cleveland— R.H.E.
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3
Cleveland..... 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 0—6 15 0
Batteries—Summers and Schmidt; Young and Easterly.

At New York— R.H.E.
Philadelphia..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3 10 0
New York..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Morgan and Livingston; Hughes and Sweeney.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Milwaukee.....	43	34	.558
Minneapolis.....	42	38	.525
Indianapolis.....	40	37	.519
Columbus.....	40	39	.506
Louisville.....	39	38	.506
Kansas City.....	34	38	.472
St. Paul.....	34	38	.472
Toledo.....	34	43	.442

At Milwaukee— R.H.E.
Kansas City..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Milwaukee..... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 5 1
Batteries—Flaherty and Ritter; McGlynn and Hostetter.

At Columbus— R.H.E.
Toledo..... 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—5 13 1
Columbus..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Batteries—Robinson and Abbott; Goodwin, Milligan and James.

At St. Paul— R.H.E.
Minneapolis..... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 11 3
St. Paul..... 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—5 12 3
Batteries—Gates, Oberlin and Rapp; Leroy and Yeager.

At Louisville— R.H.E.
Louisville..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 8 1
Indianapolis..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Hogg, Peltz; Graham, Howley.

EVANSVILLE STRIKE SLOWLY SUBSIDING

Indications Point to Gradual Resumption of Business.

Evansville, Ind., July 7.—Ben Commons, organizer for the International Association of Street Carmen, who had been here for a week before the street car strike began, five weeks ago, has left for Beaumont, Tex., where a street car strike is said to be brewing. Commons received word from the international headquarters ordering him to Beaumont.

The going away of Commons will result, it is believed, in many of the strikers making application for their old jobs back. There are now about eighty-five members of the union and the traction company has expressed a willingness to take forty-five of them back to work. Most of the men seem to realize that the strike is lost to them. More people are now riding on the cars than at any time since the strike started, and it is the general impression that people will in a few days forget that a strike is on.

He Apparently Overdid It.

Columbus, O., July 7.—It developed when a requisition was issued for the return to Marietta, O., of Everett J. Bennett, under arrest at Lincoln, Neb., on a charge of embezzlement, that Bennett's seizure was brought about by letters which he is alleged to have written to his victim at Marietta announcing his suicide.

TARIFF BILL ON HOME STRETCH

Measure Completed in Committee of the Whole.

NEARING CONFERENCE STAGE

While the Dingley Bill Was in Conference For Three Weeks, It is Predicted That Conferees Will Dispose of the Present Measure in Less Than a Week—The Tobacco Tax Schedule Was Only Amendment Not Adopted in the Committee of the Whole—Senators Take a Breathing Spell.

Washington, July 7.—Completing the tariff bill in the committee of the whole, that measure was reported to the senate, so that legislation providing for customs duties is now regarded as on the home stretch.

Senators generally desiring to obtain a reprint of the bill as amended before further considering it, the senate adjourned to afford senators an opportunity to look over it before taking further action. The adjournment was taken with the understanding that when the body reconvenes all sections of the bill that senators do not desire to reserve for further amendment shall be agreed to en bloc.

The senate then will consider the tobacco tax, the only amendment not adopted in the committee of the whole. When that is disposed of senators will offer and votes will be taken on numerous amendments they have reserved to be acted upon when the bill, in a parliamentary sense, shall be in the senate.

That the conferees on the tariff bill will conclude their work in less than a week, probably within three days, is said to have been a prediction that President Taft made before he left Washington Saturday. The Dingley bill was in conference about three weeks. It is known that the members of the house who are likely to be selected as conferees have been studying the schedules amended by the senate, the corporation tax and the other subjects that will come up for consideration in conference, but it had been supposed that the differences of opinion on various schedules would prevent an early agreement on the bill in conference.

WOMEN DRAW COLOR LINE

New Waitresses in Soldiers' Home Object to Serving Negroes.

Danville, Ill., July 7.—Will members of the national board of managers of the soldiers' homes throughout the country be forced to change back from women waitresses to old soldiers on account of the women drawing the color line? Such is the question worrying authorities at the Danville home at present. Despite the fact that they have been on duty only since July 1, it is understood that the young women have asserted that they will draw the color line when it comes to waiting on the negro soldiers. In that event it may be that the national board of managers will change back from the women to the old soldiers who were displaced in all of the homes on July 1. Owing to their advanced age, it was thought best by the managers to displace the old soldiers. It was decided to place young women in their places. Accordingly this was done, wives and daughters of soldiers receiving the preference in the giving of places.

Entered Voluntary Pleas of Guilty.

Marshall, Ill., July 7.—After pleading not guilty to twenty-six indictments each and standing a trial in which the jury disagreed Eddie Mount and Al Millard voluntarily went before the court and entered pleas of guilty. They were fined \$2,600 with a sixty-day jail sentence. The charges were running a gambling house and selling liquor under the guise of a social club.

The President at Plattsburg.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 7.—The scene of the Lake Champlain celebration shifted today to Plattsburg. President Taft again made a brief address and Senator Elihu Root delivered the historical oration of the celebration. The Indian pageant was repeated last night at Ticonderoga. The president will not see this pageant until he arrives at Burlington tomorrow.

Six-Mile Tunnel Opened.

Montrose, Col., July 7.—The last round of shots in the east heading of the Gunnison irrigation tunnel was fired at 5:30 o'clock last evening. A few minutes later the workmen from the two headings shook hands through the opening. The tunnel is six miles long and has been four and a half years under construction.

Probable Loss of Missionary Ship.

San Francisco, July 7.—The possible loss off the Alaska coast of the missionary schooner J. F. Abler and a score of lives is reported.

Two Drowned in Wawasee.

Goshen, Ind., July 7.—Burt Starnburg and Dora Keene, young people of Ligonier, were drowned at Wawasee while boating.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.



TRAIN DISPATCHING.

System Had Its Beginning on the Erie Railroad in 1850.

In 1850 a train on the Erie railroad, on board of which there happened to be an official of the road, arrived at its scheduled meeting point and was obliged to await the train from the opposite direction. As time passed and the other train did not appear the official, becoming impatient at the long delay, went to the telegraph office and wired the next station, asking if the expected train had passed. On receiving an answer that it had not he wired the station agent to stop the train and have it wait until the arrival of the train on which he was riding.

He then requested the engineer to take the train to the next station, but found that he objected because it was irregular and he had no faith in the telegraph. Not until the official had commanded the engineer to start his train was the movement made. Upon arriving at the next station it was found that the other train had not yet appeared. The telegraph was again employed, and the train moved up another station.

This demonstration of the saving in time which could be effected by using the telegraph led to the system of dispatching trains which has existed unchanged until the present time.—Chicago Tribune.

Rescue Stations For Miners.

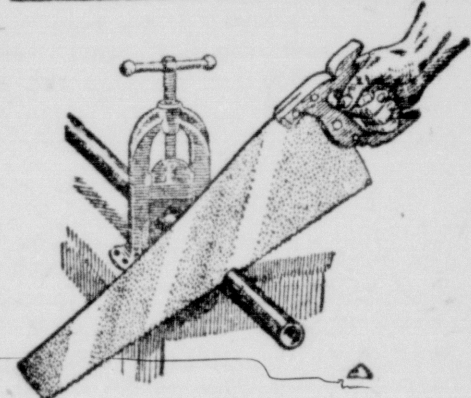
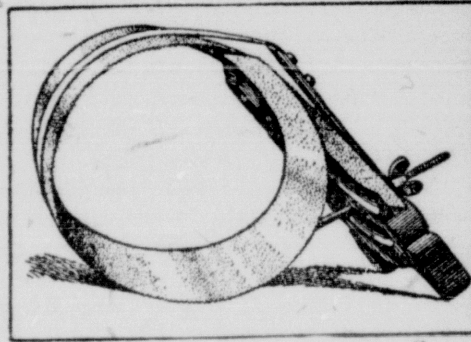
The decision of the United States geological survey to establish rescue stations in the leading coal fields of this country is prompted by humanitarian considerations which will meet with universal approval. The stations will be located in centers where the most fatal accidents have occurred. A complete plant for the rescue of miners will be provided, and a board of experts will instruct both the officials and the miners in its use. The instruction corps will consist of thoroughly competent mining engineers, who will hold themselves at all times ready for emergency work.

REMARKABLE HANDSAW.

Highly Elastic Tool Will Cut Iron Without Dulling Its Blade.

This apparently ordinary carpenter's handsaw is capable of being rolled into a complete spiral without breaking or straining beyond its limit and, although designed for woodcutting, can saw through large nails and gas pipe without changing its set of teeth or dulling them. The saw is made of vanadium steel, and it is due to this fact and the skillful tempering that it can be used to the point of abuse without injury. The steel contains eight-hundredths per cent of vanadium.

The illustrations show one of the saws rolled to a volute and clamped



VANADIUM STEEL SAW.

and the same saw being used to cut gas pipe. It is claimed that the saw can be clamped in a spiral shape for any length of time and when unclamped will immediately become absolutely straight again.—Popular Mechanics.

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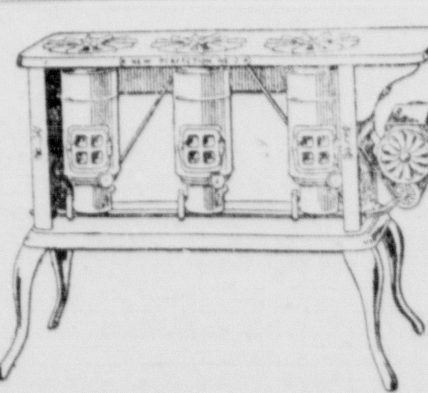
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By using the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Stove. It delivers the heat where you want it without overheating the kitchen. Can be lighted instantly and turned high, medium or low according to amount of heat required. Call at our store and see one of them.

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D. DiMatteo

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Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

PERSONAL.

Anderson Moore, of Hayden, was
here Monday.

Oscar Edwards was here from Bed-
ford Monday.

Charles F. Ash, of Bedford, was
here Monday.

William Ewing, of Vallonia, was
here Monday night.

Guy E. Holmes, of Medora, was
here Monday evening.

Clarence Sweet, of Anderson, is
here visiting relatives.

Frank Thompson was here from
Scipio Monday evening.

E. D. Snider was here from Colum-
bus Tuesday afternoon.

Jesse Gooding, of North Vernon,
was here Monday evening.

Ralph Deputy was here from North
Vernon Monday evening.

Norman E. Dodds was here from
Medora Monday evening.

Gustave Meyer was here from Way-
mansville Monday evening.

C. Buchanan, of Bedford, took in
the celebration here Monday.

John Goodale made a business trip
to Brownstown this morning.

John C. Branaman was here from
Brownstown Monday evening.

William A. Mooney was here from
Columbus Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Louie Fleenor and daughter,
Mary is here visiting relatives.

Scott A. Shields, of Brownstown,
spent Sunday evening in this city.

Daniel R. Begley, of Mitchell, was
in this city Sunday evening and Mon-
day.

John P. Grime, the plumber, made a
business trip to Brownstown this
morning.

E. McMillan, of Medora, attended
the military jubilee here Monday
evening.

Claude Bowman was here Monday
from Brownstown and remained until
Tuesday.

Miss Keach came up from Browns-
town on the nine o'clock train this
morning.

Attorney S. A. Barnes has been
confined to his home by sickness the
last few days.

Chester B. Tobrocke, of Waymans-
ville, attended the celebration here
Monday evening.

Miss Nella Rogers, of Jennings
county, is here the guest of her sister,
Mrs. S. A. Barnes.

Attorney Henry Prince was here
from Brownstown Monday afternoon
to attend the jubilee.

B. F. Dorsey was here from Me-
dora to attend the jubilee and re-
mained until Tuesday.

Miss Lina Moody has returned here
from Illinois for a few days' visit with
relatives and friends.

Miss Williams and Miss Foster,
who were here from Bedford Monday,
remained until Tuesday.

Sherman Perry made a business
trip west Tuesday morning on the B.
& O. S-W. accommodation.

Thos. Ross and wife have returned
from a pleasant visit of several days
with relatives at Indianapolis.

Esthel Hancock went to Zenas, in
Jennings county, this afternoon to
tune pianos for two or three days.

Miss Nona Hays was among the
people from Brownstown who were
here Monday to attend the jubilee.

L. M. Frazer, formerly of this city,
was here from Indianapolis Monday
evening and remained here till Tues-
day.

Geo. W. Hays, of Pleasant Grove,
who has been visiting friends here for
a week, returned home on the noon
train.

John F. Fidler, a prominent farmer
and fruit and berry grower, of near
Medora, was in this city Monday
evening.

C. Rogers came down from Indian-
apolis for a short visit with relatives
and to attend the jubilee. He returned
Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fagan and fam-
ily, of Madison, have returned home
from spending several weeks in the
far West.

Henry Lucas and family, of
Brownstown, came up this morning to
visit his brother at Rockford, and
friends here.

J. W. Dodds, of Mooney, arrived
in the city Sunday evening and re-
mained over Monday on account of
military jubilee.

Rev. W. E. Payne, of Brownstown,
attended the jubilee Monday afternoon
and evening and returned home on
the special at 10:30.

Amizoni Montgomery, who is on
the road most of the time, was at
home to spend the Fourth and attend
the military jubilee.

John Kreinhagen arrived here from
Independence, Kas., Monday after-
noon to attend the funeral of his
father, G. H. Kreinhagen.

Mrs. Frank Smith came up from
Washington Sunday to visit friends
and attend the military jubilee. Like
hundreds of others she was prevented
from getting out to the park on ac-
count of the rain. She returned home
Monday night on the midnight train.

THOSE UNCONCERNED WRIGHT BROTHERS

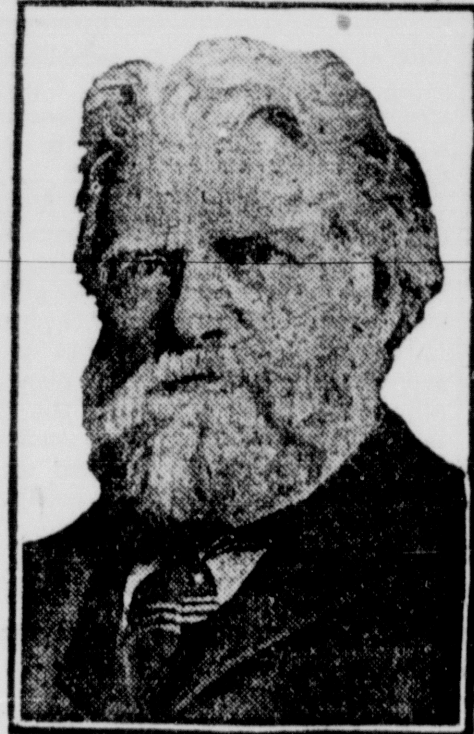
Army Officers Can't Get Used
to Their Ways.

Washington, July 7.—The signal
corps officers concerned in the aero-
plane trials are beginning to exhibit
signs of irritation at the apparent lei-
surely unconcern of the Wright brothers
regarding aspects of the matter
which to the army officers seem ex-
ceedingly important, principally the re-
lation of congress and its power to
make appropriations. That body,
whence flow all blessings for army and
navy, will shortly dispose of the tariff
question and disperse to places and
interests far removed from aerial nav-
igation.

Beginning with Brigadier General
James Allen, the chief signal officer,
every member of the corps wants the
members of the house and senate to
witness the remarkable flights made
by the Wright brothers, in order that
they will treat more kindly and with
greater familiarity the requests for
appropriations for aeronautical work.
The Wrights acknowledge no other in-
terest than to fulfill the conditions of
their contract as soon as possible, but
without assuming any unnecessary
risks.

Wilbur Wright left for New York
last night in a decidedly unimpaired
manner. He failed to notify the offi-
cers stationed at the aeroplane shed
that he intended to go, nor did he
leave any word as to when he would be
back or as to what necessitated his
departure in the midst of the Fort
Myer trials. While Orville is expected
back from Dayton today, it seems
hardly likely that there will be any
more flights at Fort Myer before next
week.

Serious Illness of Prof. Newcomb.
Washington, July 7.—Prof. Simon
Newcomb, the noted astronomer, who



SIMON NEWCOMB.

is seventy-four years of age, is critical-
ly ill at his home in this city.

Muskogee, Okla., July 7.—While
keeping vigil over the body of John
Manus near Welling, George Gritts, Jr.,
shot and killed John Gritts, his cousin.
The Gritts are Cherokee Indians,
prominent in their tribe.

Costly Blaze in Oil.
Martinsville, Ill., July 7.—Lightning
struck one of the 35,000 barrel oil
tanks belonging to the Ohio Oil com-
pany, near here. The tank was fired
and the loss will be \$25,000, possibly
more.

MAY BLOCK PANAMA LIBEL SUIT QUERY

Mr. Wise Gets Little Encourage-
ment In France.

Paris, July 7.—Henry A. Wise,
United States district attorney at New
York, and Stuart McNamara, assist-
ant United States attorney for the
District of Columbia, who were sent
here as a special commission to obtain
testimony in the Panama libel cases,
have reached Paris, but can do nothing
until the arrival of Delancy Nicoll and
John D. Lindsay, counsel for the Press
Publishing company, publishers of the
New York World.

The prospects of the commission's
obtaining much information are any-
thing but bright, as the path is blocked
by numerous obstacles. The consent
of the French government, which is
not based upon treaty stipulations,
but is merely an act of courtesy, has
not yet been obtained, the government
having replied to the American em-
bassy's communication that the list of
witnesses and the questions to be
asked must first be submitted to the
minister of justice, who shall decide
whether it will be possible to comply
with the request. The position of the
French government is extremely deli-
cate. The old Panama canal scandal,
which wrecked so many fortunes and
reputations and brought the country
almost to the verge of a revolution is
now legally closed, and no matter how
willing the government might be to
accede to the American request, it
would probably hesitate if such action
involved the slightest risk of re-open-
ing the old question.

Even should a favorable response
be given, the French and not the Amer-
ican procedure would doubtless be fol-
lowed. Judge Ditté, president of the
tribunal of the first instance of the
Seine, would nominate a judge before
whom the witnesses must appear to
answer questions previously drawn up.
No cross-examination or new line of
evidence is possible under the French
system in such cases. Moreover, nei-
ther the attendance of witnesses, nor
their giving of testimony is compul-
sory. Witnesses would simply be
cited to appear by a bailiff and could
refuse to answer on the flimsiest pre-
text without penalty. The question of
documents and papers which the de-
fendants' attorneys desire to examine
presents even greater difficulties, as
subpoenas, such as are issued in the
United States, are unknown in France.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.12; No. 2 red,
\$1.13. Corn—No. 2, 70c. Oats—No.
2 mixed, 52c. Hay—Clover, \$1.00 @
12.00; timothy, \$15.00 @ 16.50; mixed,
\$14.00 @ 14.50. Cattle—\$1.50 @ 6.85.
Hogs—\$4.00 @ 8.45. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 4.50.
Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.50. Receipts—6,000
hogs; 1,250 cattle; 500 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.46. Corn—
No. 2, 73c. Oats—No. 2, 54c. Cattle—
\$2.25 @ 5.65. Hogs—\$4.25 @ 8.25. Sheep
—\$2.25 @ 4.00. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.75.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.20. Corn—
No. 2, 71c. Oats—No. 2, 51½c. Cattle—
Steers \$5.60 @ 7.50; stockers and feed-
ers, \$4.00 @ 5.10. Hogs—\$5.75 @ 8.35.
Sheep—\$4.25 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$5.00 @
8.65.

Livestock at New York.
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$5.00 @
8.40. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$5.75
@ 9.15.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$5.00 @
8.50. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.15. Lambs—\$5.75
@ 8.50.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Ritchie*

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If you don't want your farm, see
BOLLINGER. He's got a fellow that
wants it. We are both losing money
by the delay. Just phone No. 5 or
186 and he'll call and have a talk
with you. All kinds of city property
at investment prices. Hancock Bldg.

Cut this out and bring to
Weithoff-Kernan Music Co.
and receive absolutely free
of charge one copy of
"TWILIGHT SONGS"

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Set of Teeth - \$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K) \$5.00
Bridge Work - \$5.00
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Give Me Some Thin Underwear

We're hearing this cry constant-
ly these days and we never fail to
respond to the call at once.

Our lines of Breezy Underwear
are very large. We've the BAL-
BRIGGAN, LISLE, GAUZE,
LINEN MESH and POROSKNIT.

It's our variety of Underwear
materials and our unusual range of
sizes coupled to our reasonable
prices that bring us such a large
Underwear business.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Aviators Had Many Disappointments in the Days Before Kings Made Journeys to Do Them Honor



THE WRIGHT BROTHERS AIR-SHIP

"The first model was crudely built, and, when completed, my brother and myself stole out in the dusk one evening for a demonstration. It was a rather shamefaced pair of lads who carried the contrivance to a secluded spot, and it was anything but a spectacular performance that rewarded us for our work, but we could see that the principle of the machine was correct and we returned not a little excited over the result of our first experiment.

Learning to Fly.

"The first model was abandoned and we began work on a larger machine, in which we embodied changes suggested by our few minutes' observation of the first one. This machine performed much better, but, of course, was still far from perfect, as for that matter is the present aeroplane, but it showed a marked improvement over its predecessor. From this time we continued to build model after model, each a little different from the preceding one, and at length made a machine without motive power in which we decided to attempt a flight. This was about as much of a success as was the first small model, but from it we learned the things which we had lacked in order to make a practicable aeroplane."

At this point the experiments had reached a stage which required the in-

ning of the experiments, established a camp near Kitty Hawk, N. C., on a spot from which they could command a view for a long distance in every direction and which offered no obstruction to a flight a short distance above the ground. No motors were used in these first tests, which were conducted along the lines of gliding, one of the brothers taking his position in the machine with his feet on the ground and the other two men running along with the ends of the plane held above the sand until sufficient momentum had been attained to permit the aeroplane and its passenger to rise from the earth for a short distance. The result of these tests was



Wholly unspoiled by the many honors which royalty had heaped upon them and as modest and unassuming in manner as they were before their splendid triumphs in aviation, the Wright brothers came back to their Dayton home. A year ago, and they were practically unknown. Now their name is familiar to every civilized section of the globe.

For untold centuries man has dreamed of some day flying through the air. Those who best know the men who have made this dream a reality know that phantasy and romance have no place in their sober and matter-of-fact minds. The work they have done has been performed under the most prosaic conditions and in the face of adversities which would have appalled any but the most resolute. The faith of the father in the abilities of his boys to solve a problem which had only excited derision is one of the most striking features of a triumphant history.

Father a Clergyman.

Bishop Milton Wright is a minister of the United Brethren Church, and began his ministry in 1856. He served as a missionary in Indianapolis, and, two years later, in Oregon. He married Miss Susan Katherine Koerner in 1859, and continued in an itinerant pastorate for several years, drawing a meager salary but frugally putting by a few dollars against a time of need.

Of a family of seven children, all were born in different parts of the country except Miss Katherine and Orville, whom the stork brought to Dayton, where they have lived and worked all their lives. During the early years of the bishop's residence in Dayton he was editor of the Religious Telescope, the official publication of his church. In 1889 a dissension arose and the church was divided. The bishop retired from the management of the paper, and has lived in retirement since, drawing a meager income from some land in Iowa, which he had acquired when land in that State was very cheap.

When mere schoolboys, the now famous brothers showed a special aptitude for analytical reasoning along mechanical lines, but displayed little taste for the mathematical and literary branches of the school curriculum. They abandoned their studies in the public schools to take up the mechanical pursuits which so strongly appealed to them, and they entered their chosen field together, having worked conjointly ever since.

Soon after their abandonment of the schools, the bicycle business sprang up and they found in that line a calling peculiarly fitted for their talents and inclinations, which led them to open a repair shop, which later was turned into a small factory in which wheels embodying their ideas of what a bicycle ought to be were constructed on a small scale. They failed to reap the harvest which was the reward of so many bicycle makers, but they managed to make a comfortable living, and, in their spare hours, began to think of aerial navigation. In speaking of this embryonic idea, Wilbur said:

"The matter occurred to both my brother and myself at about the same time, but, while both of us yearned for an opportunity to make some experiments along that line, each was reluctant to mention the matter for fear of incurring the good-natured jocular-ity of the other, but the ideas finally found expression, and we stealthily set to work to build our first small model, which differed from that with which the public is now fairly familiar.

WILBUR WRIGHT AND KING ALFONSO IN WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

vestment of some capital, and the boys took their father into their confidence. He unhesitatingly turned to his only resource, and sold his Iowa farm, which had, till that time, been his only means of support. This money he gave to his sons for use in their undertaking. Had the machine proven an ultimate failure it meant ruin for the aged bishop and his family, but the boys carefully invested the money and, with the more pretentious machine which they were enabled to build, they started for the sand dunes of the North Carolina coast.

Necessity of Secrecy.

During the early years of experiment the two brothers had carefully read all the literature they could find touching on the subject of aviation, and one of the results of their investigations was the discovery of the fact that many others were working with the same end in view, and, if they were to reap the fruits of their labors and insure the safety of their father's all which was invested in their enterprise, the greatest secrecy was required in these, the crucial tests of the series.

The inventors and a machinist, who had worked with them from the begin-

the arrival at the proper angle at which the planes should be set and the amount of surface required to sustain the weight of one passenger. It was in these tests that the inventors acquired the art of balancing in the air and the skill which they have since imparted to others in European countries.

Last Stage of Development.

Having reached this point, they then installed a motor, and the last stage of the development of the aeroplane principle was entered upon. This engine, while demonstrating the feasibility of propulsion by such power, proved inadequate to the requirements, and the boys were required to design a motor of special pattern, which took much time to build, but which answered the purpose and is in use now with several improvements suggested by observation since the North Carolina trials. The brothers now found themselves with an almost perfect machine, but the capital from the sale of the Iowa farm was nearly exhausted, and their bicycle business, which they were compelled to neglect, was bringing in almost nothing, and, in their hour of need, their sister Katherine, who had saved a small sum

from her salary as teacher in the Dayton public schools, came to their assistance.

Stories of the aims of the brothers had appeared in Associated Press dispatches prior to this time, only to awaken the risibilities of the acquaintances of the inventors, and the fact somehow leaked out that Miss Wright was risking her laboriously hoarded money in the venture. This moved her companions to well-meant remonstrance and pitying commiseration. Those doubting friends were very much in evidence when the cheering crowd gathered at the Union station in Dayton to welcome the men and woman who had just returned from receiving the congratulations and honors heaped upon them by the rulers and scientists of Europe. In that foreign field aviation had been given serious attention for several years only to furnish the scene in which a pair of quiet Yankees suddenly appeared and, at one stride, forged ahead of the bright minds which had been backed by the treasure of entire nations. The history of those triumphs is fresh in the public mind.

AN UNWILLING PIRATE.

Some time last October the old ship Dessoug foundered at sea. It had a long career, beginning with its launching in Scotland about 1864, and ending in the humble capacity of a coal transport. Its great feat was the bringing to this country, at the expense of William H. Vanderbilt, of "Cleopatra's Needle," which the Khedive of Egypt had presented to the city of New York. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle tells the story of this famous voyage.

Nobody had ever heard of the Dessoug when Lieut. H. H. Gorringe was commissioned to go to Alexandria to bring home the obelisk. Twenty-five thousand dollars bought the boat from a steamship company in the eastern Mediterranean. Two plates were removed from the bows, and the gigantic obelisk was rolled right into the inside, where it was made secure, and the plates replaced. Although the Dessoug met with a terrible storm while on the way across the ocean, and although the machinery was disabled, the vessel rode it out in safety, and brought the priceless cargo intact to port.

The real romance of the trip, however, lay in quite a different direction. When Lieutenant Gorringe decided to buy the Dessoug, commercial complications arose. He was warned that if he applied for clearance papers a score or more attachments would be placed on the boat because of debts owing to English and Greek merchants by the Khedive. Accordingly, as soon as the obelisk was aboard, and properly fastened, the ship was put to sea without any formality.

Congress did not allow the American flag to fly over the craft which had been built abroad, and the captain did not dare to raise the Egyptian colors because he had not officially "cleared" from the Alexandria custom-house. Therefore the Dessoug was literally a piratical boat, and fair prize for any civilized nation that captured it.

The lieutenant took the precaution to write to the governor of Gibraltar, the only port at which he intended to stop, stating the exact facts, and asking that he direct the officer who came aboard to make a very superficial examination.

Just before leaving Alexandria the name of the boat—Dessoug—was painted on the quarters and on the bows in letters a yard high. This was in order to enable the identity to be fixed by any vessel which meditated firing a shot across its bows.

Arriving at Gibraltar, Lieutenant Gorringe called upon the governor and explained the situation. The governor comprehended the absurdity of the case, and allowed the nationless craft to coal and provision at his port. Had he chosen he could have seized the Dessoug and sent the treasure in the hold to be erected on the Thames Embankment.

RAT ATTACKS CHILD IN BED.



At Middletown, N. Y., Emma Dunlap, 8 years old, aroused her parents early in the morning with her shrieks, when a big rat attacked her in her bed. The parents rushed to the child's room, and the rat, covered with the little girl's blood, ran across the bed and disappeared in a hole in the floor. The rat had bitten the child twice in her left cheek.

Wouldst thou enjoy a long life, a healthy body and a vigorous mind, and be acquainted also with the wonderful works of God, labor in the first place to bring thy appetite to reason.—Benjamin Franklin.

SOME STATISTICS WHICH INDICATE PROSPERITY



WHILE the tariff makers are discussing schedules in an endeavor to make Uncle Sam's income fit his expenditures, and the followers of John Bull are worrying about budgets and taxation, the everyday American citizen appears to be as prosperous as ever. Prosperity appeared to be working overtime during February and March, if there is any reliance to be placed in the figures which the government experts gather in huge volumes for the information of anyone who cares to know exactly what we are doing in the matter of trade and commerce, writes H. B. Chamberlain in the Chicago Record-Herald.

It is axiomatic that hard times strike at the luxuries first of all, while Prosperity's genial smile is made known by the demand for those things not essential to comfort. In the national capital, where the statistical sharps garner and collate all manner of figures, the return of Prosperity is always scented when there is a spurt in the trade between the United States and France. Trade may boom with England or Germany, but usually the articles purchased in those countries are classed as necessities, excluding, perhaps, toys and picture cards from the realm of the Kaiser, while the principal imports into this country from France are manufactures and luxuries.

In view of the reiteration that money is not particularly plentiful, notwithstanding the fact that the banks are anxious to loan at a low rate of interest, it is interesting to drag forth from the mass of figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics the information that imports into this land from that of which Paris is the capital increased 60 per cent in the months of February and March. During the same period the increase from all Europe and the rest of the world showed a gain of but 45 per cent. In other words, the total value of imports from France in February was \$10,000,000, as against \$6,750,000 for the same month of the preceding year. In March last the imports were \$11,333,000, against \$6,500,000 a year before.

To convey an idea of the sort of goods purchased in France recently, it will not be impertinent to examine the listed things as they appear in the interminable columns, taking those only that aggregate large sums and are commonly considered luxuries.

The first big item that arrests attention and suggests comparison is "Diamonds." The imports of this precious stone from France in March last totaled \$591,717, as against \$51,224 during the same month of the previous year. Simply stated, more than ten times as many diamonds were brought into this country from France last March as was the case a year previous. Evidently somebody is prosperous. Diamonds are not rated as necessities by many people not in the glazing trade.

Using March last as the month with which to compare the values of French imports received a year ago, it is found that \$481,943 worth of other precious stones were bought, as against \$98,424. In the matter of cotton laces, edgings, embroideries and similar goods, the difference is \$1,054,293, as against \$605,714. Silks jumped from \$1,173,183 to \$1,907,497. Champagne was sold to the extent of \$387,892, as against \$203,523, evidence that the anti-liquor crusade has not affected that drink materially as yet. Last March we bought \$333,386 worth of kid gloves, while our purchase from France a year before was the mere bagatelle of \$278,914. Of olive oil we required enough to cost \$140,657, while we worried along with \$84,106 worth in March, 1908. During 1908 we paid France \$101,899,541 for goods purchased. But the balance of trade was in our favor, as we received \$113,802,055 for our exports.

RAZE GHOST HOUSE.

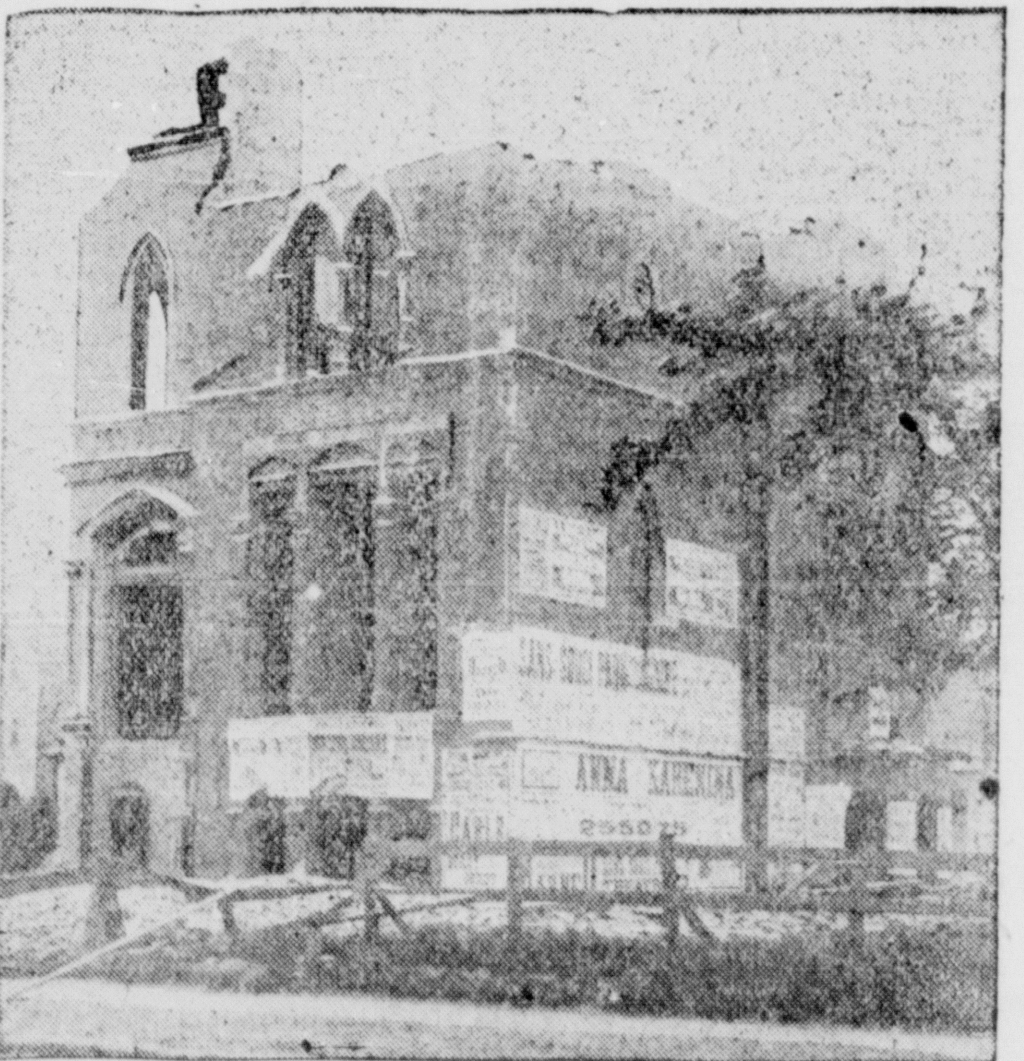
Workmen Tear Down Residence Long Given Over to "Spirits."

Hyde Park, a Chicago suburb, has lost the abode of one of its choicest legends and the only reminder of one of its bloodiest mysteries, as well as its most ancient landmark, in the tearing down of the old three-story brick house known as the Atkinson homestead at the northeast corner of Calumet avenue and 51st street.

For nearly forty years the old house with the "haunted tower" has stood there, and for more than half that time it has been the center of all the

mansion in the Hyde Park district. A large section of what is now Washington Park was the orchard of the grounds and the garden of the estate occupied several blocks, extending as far as the present corner of 50th street and Indiana avenue. Two years after it was built, Mr. Atkinson met with business reverses and turned the property over to creditors. It was later sold to a family of the name of Brady, who lived there until 1876, when the house again changed hands.

It was at this period that the old house began to fall on evil days. It became the property of a corporation and was rented to a woman who kept



HAUNTED HOUSE BEING RAZED.

ghost stories of the neighborhood. Little children quickened their pace and took the opposite side of the street on their way to school when they came to the deserted building, where, according to report, the ghost of a young woman was frequently seen, and even older persons have avoided it at night.

Thirty-two years ago there was a mysterious death in the old house—a murder according to the gossip of the day, and since that time no one has lived in the building for more than a few weeks at a time. For nearly twenty years the site has been advertised for sale or lease, but even now there are no bidders for it. The ancient structure that stands there has been neglected and crumbling to ruin for years, and the city authorities finally ordered it torn down.

The old mansion about which cluster tales of murder, of moans, and screams and of strange, green lights at night, was built in 1871 by John Atkinson, a pioneer stone contractor. At that time it was the most stately

a rooming house there. One day in 1877, a young woman who was living in the building was missed. Her name, according to the story of the neighborhood, was Myrtle Read, and she was an exceptionally pretty girl of about 22 years. Other inmates of the house admitted that Read was not her real name, and said that she came to Chicago from the country. Her disappearance came to the knowledge of the police. An investigation was started and three days after the young woman's disappearance her body was found in a small room in the tower of the house with a bullet through her heart. The case became another unsolved mystery.

After this tragedy the police closed the place and it stood empty for several years. About the end of the first year of its desertion strange stories began to be told about the old house. Late pedestrians told of hearing screams in the deserted rooms and of seeing strange flickering lights at the empty windows.

Dr. E. Applegate Veterinary
Surgery a Specialty. Dentistry.

OFFICE: Stewart's Livery Barn
Both Phones 70.

RESIDENCE: 216 Brown Street
Old Phone 268. New Phone 356.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.

I.C.B.S. SOUTHERN TRACTION CO.

In effect June 1, 1909.

North-bound	South-bound
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
6:53 a. m. ... I	6:30 a. m. ...
8:13 a. m. ... I	7:50 a. m. ...
8:53 a. m. ... I	8:51 a. m. ...
9:17 a. m. ... I	9:09 a. m. ...
9:53 a. m. ... I	9:50 a. m. ...
10:53 a. m. ... I	10:50 a. m. ...
11:17 a. m. ... I	11:09 a. m. ...
11:53 a. m. ... I	11:50 a. m. ...
12:53 p. m. ... I	12:50 p. m. ...
1:17 p. m. ... I	1:50 p. m. ...
1:53 p. m. ... I	2:09 p. m. ...
2:53 p. m. ... I	2:50 p. m. ...
3:17 p. m. ... I	3:50 p. m. ...
3:53 p. m. ... I	4:09 p. m. ...
4:53 p. m. ... I	4:50 p. m. ...
5:53 p. m. ... I	5:50 p. m. ...
6:17 p. m. ... I	6:09 p. m. ...
6:53 p. m. ... I	6:50 p. m. ...
7:53 p. m. ... I	7:50 p. m. ...
8:17 p. m. ... I	8:09 a. m. ...
8:53 p. m. ... I	8:50 a. m. ...
10:20 p. m. ... G	9:50 a. m. ...
11:55 p. m. ... C	11:38 a. m. ...

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood. C.—Columbus.

*—Hoosier Flyers. *—Dixie Flyers. x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limited.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company

I.L.T. CO.

In effect June 1, 1909.

A. f. Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17, 1:17, 3:17, 5:17, 7:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for all other cities, Scottsburg, Sellers, of to Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville. Car arrives at 5:35 p. m. and leaves at 6:30 p. m.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt. Scottsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.			
	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:40am	12:20pm	5:50pm
Lv Bedford	7:55am	1:38pm	7:05pm
Lv Odon	9:01am	2:40pm	8:12pm
Lv Elora	9:11am	2:49pm	8:22pm
Lv Beehunter	9:27am	3:03pm	8:35pm
Lv Linton	9:42am	3:20pm	8:49pm
Lv Jasonville	10:05am	3:43pm	9:11pm
Ar Terre Haute	10:55am	4:35pm	10:05pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport at 4:10 p. m.

South Bound.			
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Terre Haute	6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Jeffersonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Union	7:13am	12:30pm	6:51pm
an opponent	7:25am	12:43pm	7:04pm
ments also	7:40am	12:58pm	7:19pm
lucant to m.	7:50am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
of incurring t.	9:05am	2:20 pm	8:40pm
ity of the other	9:15am	3:30pm	9:50pm

leaves Westport at found expression, at Seymour 6:25 p. m. to work to build and further information, which differed from agent, or the public is now E. G. P. & T. A. Terre Haute.

TIME TO ACT.

Don't Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit By Seymour People's Experience.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headache and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It is an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy—puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankles, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Pipe Lines For Oil.

The first pipe line used for oil in the United States was a small affair an inch in diameter. This was in 1835. By 1879 there were lines five inches in diameter and a hundred miles long. Today the line from Oklahoma to New York by way of Chicago measures nearly 1,500 miles, and our enormous annual production of petroleum is transported chiefly through these lines. The price of this transportation from the oil fields to the Atlantic coast is only about 3 cents a barrel, or, if interest and cost of replacements every fourteen years be taken into account, 11 cents a barrel. Pipe lines are now common in other petroleum producing countries, notably in the neighborhood of Baku, where one line across the Caucasus range is nearly 600 miles long.

A Horrible Hold-Up.

"About ten years ago my brother was 'held up' in his work, health and happiness by what we believed to be hopeless Consumption," writes W. R. Lipscomb, of Washington, N. C. "He took all kinds of remedies and treatments from several doctors, but found no help till he used Dr. Kfng's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles. He is a well man today." It's quick to relieve and the surest cure for weak or sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Buttermilk For Babies.

A child to be healthy through life should not receive a drop of medicine during the first year it spends on this earth. Medicine, homemade or otherwise, should be kept away from baby like so much poison.

All the ills to which a baby is subject during the first year of its existence can be cured by dieting, even cases of intestinal catarrh.

If a bottle child suffers acutely from stomach trouble give it buttermilk. In Holland they make a condensed buttermilk that does excellent service in saving babies from the consequences of intestinal catarrh.—Professor Hauber, M. D., Before Prussian Central Committee of Medicine.

President Helps Orphans

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphans' Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this Institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaint. Only 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Soldering a Hole.

If a large hole is to be soldered in tin or enameled ware hold several sheets of paper over the hole on the opposite side from where the soldering is done and the solder will bridge over and cover the hole.

Brave Fire Laddies

often receive severe burns, putting out fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica Salve and forget them. It soon drives out pain. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and Bruises its earth's greatest healer. Quickly cures Skin Eruptions, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Felons; best pile cure made. Relief is instant. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

At Painswick churchyard, a pretty spot between Stroud and Gloucester, England, there are ninety-nine yew trees. The hundredth always dies, though it has been planted many times. A local story says that "when the hundredth lives after it has been planted the world will end."

Don't Get a Divorce.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill-temper and bad breath. Dr. King's New Life Pills would have prevented it. They cure Constipation, causing bad breath, and Liver Trouble, the ill temper, dispel colds, banish headaches, conquer chills 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

ENDEAVORS IN BIG CONVENTION

Twenty-five Thousand Meeting In St. Paul.

LEADING MEN WILL SPEAK

William J. Bryan, Governor Johnson, George Nicholls, Member of Parliament; Dr. Clark, Founder of the Movement, and Others on the Program—More Than Three Million Religious Workers Represented in Assemblage.

St. Paul, July 7.—One of the greatest gatherings of religious folk ever gathered in the United States, and by far the largest convention in the history of the Christian Endeavor movement is the convention of Endeavorers which began in this city today. Every state and territory of the Union and many foreign countries are represented among the 25,000 visitors to St. Paul. The city is filled to overflowing with the delegates to the convention and other visitors, and those who failed to secure accommodations in advance are housed in a tent city, near the new capitol. The convention will last until July 12.

On the program are representatives from Mexico, Alaska, China, Japan, Wales, England, Germany and many other foreign countries, while Canada, from far St. John's to northernmost Saskatchewan and western British Columbia, is represented by hundreds of delegates. The membership of the society represented at the convention now exceeds 3,500,000.

Prominent Men to Speak.

The program is the strongest ever presented at an international Christian Endeavor convention. Among the leading speakers are the Rev. Francis E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor movement; the Hon. William J. Bryan, Governor John A. Johnson, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, the Hon. George Nicholls, member of parliament, London, who came from England to attend the convention, as well as many leading pastors and missionaries from all parts of the world. Practically every prominent person connected with the society is in St. Paul.

There will be a monster parade and great patriotic service at the capitol as one feature of the convention. The educational exhibit of progress along civic, social and religious lines, with lectures by experts, is one of the most valuable features. This is held in the Armory, the second largest hall in the city. The central meetings of the convention will be held in the new Auditorium, seating over 10,000.

Some of the Convention Features.

Some of the spectacular features of the convention are quite out of the ordinary. Twenty thousand Endeavorers will join at one time in a trolley ride to principal parks and points of interest. The same number will join in an evening song service on the steps of the new state capitol. A chorus of 700 trained voices will lead all the singing and will be directed by the most famous Endeavor chorus leaders in the world. There will be an international campfire, with speakers from every country in the world where Christian missions have made progress.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Seattle Entertaining Thousands of Young Methodists This Week.

Seattle, July 7.—Thousands of delegates, representing the largest denominational society of young people in the world, have assembled here for the national conference of the Epworth league of the Methodist Episcopal church, which will begin this evening and will last until July 12.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which has drawn the young folks and their leaders here this year, has made special arrangements to entertain them. In addition there will be excursions into the surrounding country, mountain climbs, public meetings and song services, etc. Among the last named will be the singing of the oratorio "Elijah" this evening by a chorus of 500 voices.

The president of the league is Bishop W. A. Quayle of Oklahoma, who will preside over the general sessions of the conference and who will reply next Monday evening to the addresses of welcome to be delivered this evening.

Indiana Lawyers Meet.

Indianapolis, July 7.—The annual meeting of the State Bar association began with a morning session today at the Country club. It is the thirteenth annual meeting of the association and will come to a close tomorrow night with a banquet spread at the Country club. The association includes in its membership some of the best-known attorneys in the state.

Tucker Married His Nurse.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—Colonel William F. Tucker, U. S. A., retired, who was recently divorced in Chicago, was married here to Mrs. Myrtle Platt, who became Colonel Tucker's nurse in the Philippines, when the colonel's health broke down and he was sent home to the United States.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

President Taft Has a Word to Say in This Regard.

Norwich, Conn., July 6.—President Taft was the chief figure yesterday in the celebration of the 250 anniversary of this historic old New England town. In an address to the people, after a fine military parade and civic display, the president finding a theme in the church influence in the foundation of Norwich, took occasion to express his views on the liberty of religious belief.

He pleaded that every man be allowed to worship God in his own way. The president declared amid laughter that the American forefathers came to this country ostensibly to escape religious intolerance, but as a matter of fact in order that they might follow out their own religious ideas in their own way and with a large degree of intolerance toward any other form of belief.

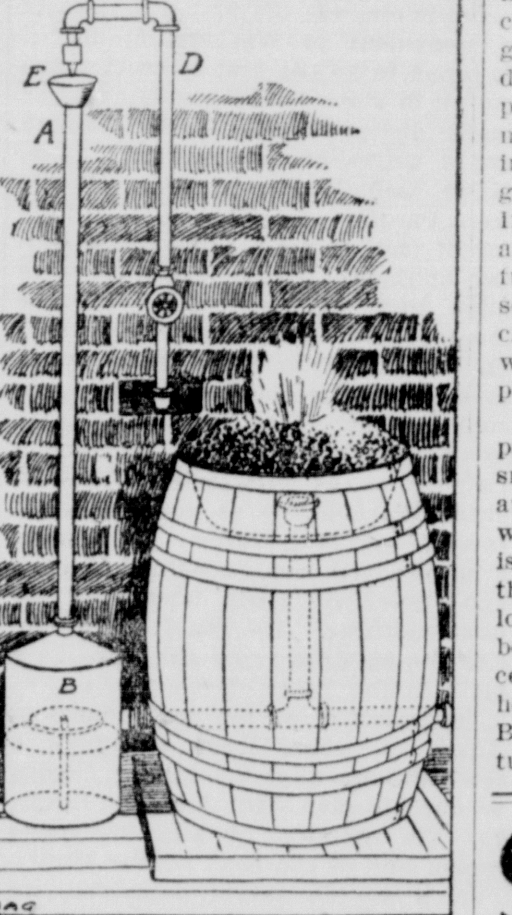
"We have passed beyond that now," said the president, "and are coming more and more to realize the right of the individual to worship God as he may choose." The president left late last night for Albany, N. Y., where he was joined today by other prominent guests enroute to the tercentenary celebration at Lake Champlain.

BLOWER FOR THE FORGE.

Simple Method of Producing Air Pressure Automatically.

A method for producing air pressure for use in blowing a forge fire is shown in the accompanying illustration. This device can be used where a water pressure of thirty pounds or more can be obtained. A two inch tin or galvanized iron pipe, A, is soldered into the top of a five gallon oil can, B. A one inch coupling is soldered into the side and at the top of the can, and a one inch pipe fitted into this coupling leads to the forge fire.

As a certain amount of water must remain in the can B at all times, a trap, C, made from pipe fittings is soldered in the side and at the bottom of the can. This will keep the water level to the height shown by the dotted line in the can B. The water main D is connected up to a place directly over the galvanized pipe A and fitted with a nozzle, E, that will reduce the water stream to three-sixteenths of an inch. There should be a space of two



inches between the nozzle E and the opening in the tube A. The water entering the top of the tube A will carry some air with it, and the water seal in B keeps a constant pressure in the can under the weight of the flowing water. The pressure obtained will depend on the height of the tube A and the depth of the seal in the can.—Popular Mechanics.

Mother—Goodness, how did you hurt your finger so?
Little Son—With a hammer.
"When?"
"A good while ago."
"I didn't hear you cry."
"No, mother. I thought you were out."—Stray Stories.

Women Suffer

much needless pain when they delay using Cardui for their female troubles. Cardui has been found to relieve headache, backache, pain in the side and dizziness arising from deranged organs. It does more than relieve,—if used persistently,—many have written to say that it cured them.

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Mrs. Maxwell Johnson, Tampa, Fla., writes: "Cardui cured me after doctors and everything else had failed. I had been suffering with numb spells ever since I was 16 years old. One day I decided to take Cardui. I have now taken 5 bottles and I can say that it has cured me. I advise all suffering women to give Cardui a long and fair trial."

Mrs. Johnson suffered years. Have you? Do you wish to? But why suffer at all? Take Cardui. Give it a fair trial.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

SMOKE AND ITS CAUSES.

Problem of Perfect Coal Combustion Remains to Be Solved.

The direct cause of smoke is the fact that the gases distilled from the coal are not completely burned in the furnace before coming in contact with the surface of the shell or tubes, which chills them below the ignition temperature. Now, these gases are the volatile hydrocarbons, which all bituminous coals contain to a greater or less extent and which are driven off when the coal is heated. The percentage of this volatile matter varies all the way from 3 per cent for the eastern anthracites to as high as 50 per cent for the western lignites. The larger the percentage of volatile matter the greater the liability to smoke production, other things being equal, and the more difficult is smoke prevention. The behavior of these volatile gases during combustion is complex. There are good reasons for supposing that a hydrocarbon at a sufficiently high temperature is decomposed into its elements. The carbon particles are seemingly averse to combining with oxygen, except under favorable conditions. If the temperature is too low or the air supply insufficient the carbon refuses to combine and appears later as soot or smoke. We must have sufficient air at a high temperature. The whole question revolves about the point of perfect combustion.

We have successfully solved these problems for oil. We started with smoky torches, as the air could not get at the body of oil in the center of the wick. We then used a flat wick—that is, we gave the oil more surface for the air to act on. We then used a hollow cylindrical wick, air acting on both sides. The final step was the center core or argand lamp, which first heated the air for the wick supply. But when we try to force the lamp by turning up the wick and thereby increase the oil consumption we get into trouble immediately by producing smoke. We have exactly these same conditions to meet in the combustion of solid fuel. In other words, if coal is to be burned with maximum economy and without smoke it must be supplied with the correct amount of air at the proper temperature.—Harold V. Coes in Engineering Magazine.

Safety Lamp For Miners.

A new lamp for use in mines has recently been invented. The lamp is placed within a large glass globe, which is air tight. Between the lamp and the globe pure air is enclosed, and when the lamp is lighted the air is expanded by the heat. In case the lamp should be so injured as to expose the incandescent filament to the gases in the mine the compressed air between the two globes is driven into the broken lamp before the air of the mine can enter. The influx of compressed air extinguishes the lamp before the explosive air of the mine is able to reach it. The lamp is fed by a single cell storage battery, which is enclosed in a celluloid case. It will burn for twelve hours on a single charge and gives a light of between one and two candle power.

Seeking Cause of Typhus.

The Mexican Academy of Medicine has appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of discovering the cause of typhus and to develop a cure for the fever. Of the amount \$10,000 will be awarded to the person or persons discovering the cure. A like amount will be given to the person or persons discovering a serum which will kill the typhus germ in the blood. In the event of any one person solving both problems an effort will be made to have the government give a proper reward. Five thousand dollars will be distributed among the persons who have most efficiently helped.

S.S.S. NATURE'S TONIC

The very great majority of persons need a tonic in the Spring or early Summer. The system undergoes a change at this season and the entire physical machinery is disturbed. The general bodily weakness, a tired, worn-out feeling, fickle appetite, poor digestion, a half sick feeling and a general run-down condition of the system, show that the blood is weak or anaemic, and a blood purifying tonic is needed to build up the deranged system and enrich the blood. The use of S. S. S. at this time may save you from a long spell of sickness, and it will certainly prepare you for the long, hot Summer. Many people have put off using a tonic until the system became so weakened and depleted it could not successfully throw off disease germs, and have paid for the neglect with a spell of fever, malaria or some other debilitating sickness. S. S. S. is Nature's ideal tonic. It is a composition of the extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks which science and experience have proven are best fitted for a tonic to the human system. It contains no minerals of any kind and is therefore perfectly safe for persons of any age. S. S. S. tones up the stomach and digestion, rids the system of that tired, worn-out feeling, and imparts vigor and strength to every part of the body. It purifies and enriches the blood, stimulates the secreting and excreting members to better action, quiets the overstrained nerves, and makes one feel better in every way.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Now Then - Who Said Biscuits?

**Soda Biscuits
Beaten Biscuits
Raised Biscuits
Baking Powder Biscuits**

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.